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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
(ILGWU)

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8-15-1935

## Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 16)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 16)

### Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

### Comments

*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

# JUSTICE

Official Organ of The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Vol. XVII. No. 16.

Jersey City, N. J., August 15, 1935

Price 10 Cents

## Waterbury Strike Settled; Union Wins Recognition, Prices

Conferences Sponsored by Conn. State Board of Arbitration

The strike of 450 employees of the Watertown Undergarment Co. of Waterbury, Conn., which had been in progress for the last seven weeks, was settled on Monday, August 12, after several conferences with the firm held under the auspices of the Connecticut State Board of Arbitration, which took steps to end the impasse.

The terms of the settlement, according to Vice-President Wander, manager of the I.L.G.W.U. Out-of-Town Department, include Union recognition, settlement of prices by shop committee, Union hours, etc. The parley was attended by the entire arbitration board.

## Milwaukee Rhea Renews Contract For 14 Months

Contract Work For a Minimum of 675 Employees Guaranteed

Following closely upon the visit which President David Dubinsky paid to Milwaukee, and subsequent to a conference held by him with the officials of the Rhea Manufacturing Company, leading cotton dress firm of that city, the negotiations between Local 138 of the I.L.G.W.U. and this firm terminated with the signing on August 5 of an agreement which is to run 14 months.

The announcement was made by Salvatore Ninfo, vice-president of the I.L.G.W.U., national organizer in Milwaukee. One unusual feature of the agreement is that it contains a guarantee of work for a minimum of 675 employees, who must all be members of the Union. To avert tangles growing out of disputes, an arbitration committee of three, one to be selected by the Union, one by the firm and a third by both parties, was agreed upon. Ten per cent higher earnings under the agreement offset the extra four hours that the workers agreed to work since the end of the NRA.

## St. Louis Cloakmakers Have Silver Jubilee

The Cloakmakers' Union of St. Louis, Mo., one of the oldest in the I.L.G.W.U., will celebrate its 25th anniversary on Saturday, August 17, at a banquet in the Crystal Room of the Jefferson Hotel in that city.

Including Prof. Clyde O. Fisher of Yale University, chairman; William Steinmiller, of the State Department of Labor, and John H. Coes, Vice-President of the Scoville Mfg. Co. The firm was represented by Philip Lipschitz, president; Murray Silverman, manager, and Herman J. Weisman, attorney. Representatives of the Union were Brothers Harry Wander and Bernard Shub, State organizer. Present also were most of the shop committee, headed by Anna De Rita, chairman, and Phyllis Carls, secretary.

## Local 38 Confers With Association On New Contract

Current Contract Expires Next Month

Conferences have been going on for the past two weeks between Ladies' Tailors, Local 38, and the Couturiers' Association, now a branch of the Industrial Council, for the renewal of the contract in this branch of the ladies' garment trade.

The Union, through its spokesman, local manager Jacobs and business agent Rea, has asked a 10% wage increase, abolition of the "reorganization" clause, and several other changes. Elias Lieberman acted as attorney for Local 38.

## New Jersey Cotton Dressmakers Ready For General Strike

Over 3,000 Workers in Newark and Elizabeth Areas Will Fight to End Sweat-Shop Conditions

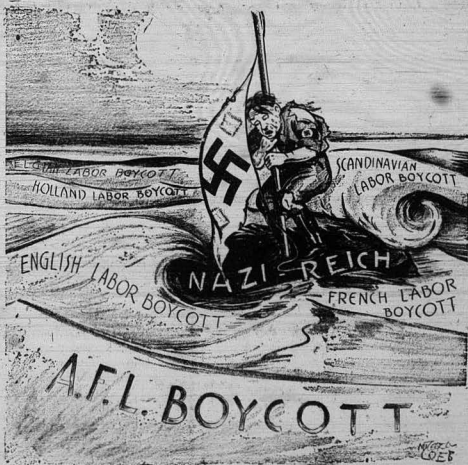
The organization drive conducted among the cotton and children's dress workers in Newark and Elizabeth, New Jersey, under the auspices of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, is approaching a climax.

General Manager Harry Wander, who has personally supervised the

drive conducted by organizers Sadie Reich and Peter Detlefsen, in Newark and Elizabeth, respectively, has announced that the strike is now a matter of days. "Our educational campaign," said Brother Wander, "has convinced the girls that only a strike, directed by our Union, can compel the bosses to end the shameful sweat-shop conditions prevailing in their localities. When the NRA was in existence its wage scale was brazenly violated by the bosses, who have since the abolition of the

(Continued on page 2)

Slowly But Surely Worldwide Angry Waves Wreak Vengeance . . .



## Nagler Protests Attempt to Foist Charges on Union

In Sharp Letter to District Attorney Dodge, Cloak Joint Board Manager Repudiates Groundless Arrest of Union Members on Trumped-Up Charges

Protesting against an "irresponsible and vicious attempt" on the part of assistant district attorney Maurice D. Wahl of New York County to "foist fantastic charges of racketeering" upon the Cloakmakers' Union, Isidore Nagler, general manager of the New York Cloakmakers' Joint Board, in a letter to District Attorney Dodge on August 6, pointed out that the recent arrest of six members of the Cloakmakers' Union on alleged charges of "coercion" and "abduction," on a warrant issued by Chief Magistrate Jacob C. Scherman, Jr., at the request of Mr. Wahl, had resulted in their full vindication two days later for lack of evidence.

### Wahl Rubs Into Public Press

Brother Nagler, in his letter, attacked the point, in particular, that Mr. Wahl had imputed in the public press, prior to the examination of the case in magistrate's court, charges of "racketeering" in the Cloakmakers' Union, an organization of 40,000 members, with an honorable record of more than fifty years of economic and civic achievement. "The August 6, 1935,"

Mr. William C. Dodge, District Attorney, N. Y. County, 115 West 37th Street, New York City.  
Dear Sir:

### At the Behest of a Sweatshopper

I desire to enter an emphatic protest against the attitude assumed by Assistant District Attorney Maurice D. Wahl in the case of the six members of our organization, the Cloakmakers' Union, affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the American Federation of Labor, who were arrested on July 30 at Mr. Wahl's request and were released by Chief Magistrate Scherman.

Some men, Pasquale Micrignone, Daniel Pagnino, David Tannenbaum, Samuel Greenman, Hyman Bussan, and Dr. Umberto, who were charged with charges of coercion, abduction and an assortment of other crimes, were discharged two days later in Essex Market Court by Magistrate Peadar for lack of evidence. Not a single one of the nine charges against them, with which Mr. Wahl so readily and profusely rubbed into the public press on New York Times, July 31, 1935, and other papers, received the slightest support upon examination by the magistrate.

I protest, Mr. District Attorney, not because Mr. Wahl's effort to prove to the public that he was not irresponsible and vicious at

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Vol. XVII, No. 16, August 15, 1935

JUSTICE  
Dubinsky, Woll, Weber on A. F. of L. Racket Committee Executive Council, at Atlantic City Session, Promises Dewey, N. Y. City Investigator, Complete Cooperation

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session at Atlantic City last week, announced that it would offer the Federation's complete cooperation and active assistance to Thomas E. Dewey, who is conducting an investigation of all racketeering in New York City.

A committee consisting of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Joseph N. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, both with headquarters in New York, and Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, will call on Mr. Dewey within a week to offer the federation's assistance for a joint attack on labor racketeering.

### Green Promises Inquiry

In announcing the move, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"We will conduct a complete investigation into alleged racketeering among the ranks of organized labor in New York. The position of the federation is well known. We want every racketeer who is connected with a union expelled and punished."

"By racketeers I mean men who attempt to use the union for personal gain. These men must be purged from our ranks. We have no fear that Joe Wednesday, this has become in New York or anywhere else. Our committee, all of whom are well versed in labor conditions in New York, will offer Dewey our full cooperation, advice and assistance."

"They will offer him the full extent of our facilities to drive further into conditions there. In addition to giving him what facts and information we have already obtained. They will also ask permission to handle cases where there is some doubt as to whether the offender is just a disgruntled member or a real racketeer."

"Of course there are always some disgruntled members in the unions. However, these men are not racketeers, but frequently have just plain complaints."

talkers throughout the country by the National Coat and Suit Recovery Board tells of the intent and purpose of the board, established to foster wholesome conditions in the clothing industry.

A facsimile of the "Consumers' Protection Label" accompanies the communication and advises purchasers that it is a guarantee that merchandise was not produced under standard or sweatshop conditions.

Retailers are asked to collaborate with the Board and to forward comment on its objectives to the Board.

"The response of the industry to its voluntary code and organization, as indicated by the label sales and by general participation in its activities, has greatly exceeded our most optimistic expectations," Mr. Prints declared. "Every market, with the exception of Boston and Baltimore, is taking an active interest in the work and we can accurately report that, for the first time in its history, the coat and suit field has a truly representative national organization to over 5,000 re-

## Sol A. Rosenblatt New Chairman in N.Y. Cloak Industry

With a representative of the coat and suit trade on his left and a union leader on his right, Sol A. Rosenblatt, erstwhile director of compliance and enforcement of the NRA, on August 15 formally accepted the industry's invitation to become its impartial chairman.

"It is a great privilege to serve in this great capacity," Mr. Rosenblatt said as a movie camera, mounted on a tripod, pointed at him. "I will carry on . . . it will be my high purpose to continue the good will and fine relationship existing in the industry."

The ceremonies, held on the sixth floor of 115 West Thirty-first Street, found the coat and suit trade, manufacturers, jobbers, contractors and labor, adequately represented. Leaders of the various factions were photographed together with the smiling Mr. Rosenblatt in the center.

### Nagler Sounds Note

Isidore Nagler, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board, spoke for the industry's 40,000 workers in welcoming Mr. Rosenblatt as the trade's new arbiter.

"I want me to greet you as the new impartial arbiter and interpreter of the working standards that are the living law and the guides of collective bargaining for the men and women employed in it," Mr. Nagler said. "You will in your future work in our industry fully measure up to the perfect standards of wisdom and achievements set up by your predecessors, Messrs. Isaacson and Alger, who had set by their work as impartial arbiters an example of industrial government that has since become a model for other industries to emulate and follow."

Harry Ullmer, manager of the American Association of Cloak and Suit Manufacturers, who had sat at Mr. Rosenblatt's left, had extended the invitation on behalf of the trade's manufacturers, jobbers and contractors.

### Choice Is Unanimous

The selection of Mr. Rosenblatt was unanimous. He succeeds to the post held by George W. Alger, who served from 1921 to the expiration of the collective agreement of June 1, 1934. Mr. Rosenblatt is a lawyer, with offices at 620 Fifth Avenue. He was born in Omaha, Neb., attended the public schools there and graduated, cum laude, from Harvard in 1932 and from the Harvard Law School in 1934. He was awarded Harvard scholarships and the Coolidge medal.

During his ten years of law practice in New York, he specialized in corporate and antitrust litigation. He was appointed Divisional administrator of the NRA in July of 1933, with supervision over the codes for motion pictures, legitimate theaters, radio broadcasting, transportation, advertising and the apparel industries. Subsequently he became chief compliance officer of the NRA.

The industry chairman, under the contractual structure of the



SOL A. ROSENBLATT

cost and suit industry, is the trade's "highest court" for the adjustment of disputes arising under the collective agreements. From 1924 to 1931 this post was held by Raymond V. Isaacson, now Borough President of Brooklyn. Mr. Alger succeeded Mr. Isaacson.

### Dubinsky Wires Message

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who was in Atlantic City attending an Executive Council meeting of the A. F. of L., sent to Mr. Rosenblatt the following telegram:

"We consider it fortunate for the industry in obtaining your services as impartial chairman. The splendid record you have established for yourself as Deputy Administrator and subsequently as A. F. of L. cost director proves conclusively your adequacy to solve and assist in maintaining friendly relations between all factions and in adding toward the peace needed, cooperation with agreements and stabilization in the cloak and suit industry. The workers in our industry have full confidence in your impartiality and integrity as well as your fairness when called upon to settle some of the problems in the industry. I join with other factors in the industry in congratulating you upon this new appointment and in pledging to you full support of all organizations."

## N. J. Cotton Dressmakers Prepare for General Strike

(Continued from page 1)

NRA added to the burden of the workers an increase in hours and in some cases a decrease in wages.

Around Newark and Elizabeth, New Jersey, there are about 40 house-dress and children's dress shops, employing more than 3,000 workers. The Union has opened special offices both in Newark and Elizabeth, which are busy distributing strike circulars and preparing the machinery for handling the struggle, which promises to be one of the bitterest yet waged in that territory by our Union.

"HELP MAKE JUSTICE YOUR PAPER!" Write interesting contributions. Write interesting photographs. Send your ideas. Write on one side of the paper only in INK INK!



BE ON GUARD—EVERY GARMENT MUST CARRY A LABEL!

# Bro. Sol Polakoff Passes After Brief Illness, on August 3

## New Kansas City CloakPact Reached For Another Year

Meyer Perlatin, special representative of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, announced last week that at a conference at the Savoy Hotel between the Kansas City cloak locals of the I.L.G.W.U. and the Coat Manufacturers' Association, an agreement between the organizations was concluded for another year.

Under this agreement the manufacturers will continue to pay the minimum wage scale of \$25.25 for skilled women operators and \$14.45 for women apprentices. Cutters will receive \$41 per week. Skilled finishers will receive \$22.65 per week. Skilled pressers will receive not less than \$25.75 per week. The working hours will continue to be 35 per week, divided into five working days, Mr. Perlatin declared.

The manufacturers were represented at the conference by Mr. Epstein, of the Eppy Coat Co.; Louis Walter, of the Louis Walter Garment Co.; Julius Ryder and Mr. Lieberman, of the Lysday Mfg. Co.; Julius Karson, of the Karson & Sons Co., and Louis Perlatin, of the Fashlonbilt Garment Co.

The union was represented by Organizer Samuel Schatz and Miss Ella Baker, Miss Dora Pruitt, Miss Anna Koval, Miss Gracie Gordon and Miss Mae Walles.

# Local 91 Prepares For New Industry Pact in Two Months

By Harry Greenberg, V.P.  
Manager-Service Local 91,  
I.L.G.W.U.

Local 91, the children's and infants' wear, the house dress and bathrobe local of the International, is now waging a war on two fronts.

First, the 'bathrobe industry! Here a vigorous and unceasing campaign of organization, preparatory to the coming general strike, goes on daily.

Second, the children's, infants' wear and house dress industry. Here the forces are being groomed and placed in readiness for the new agreement which is to be written some time after October 1.

## Rallying the Forces By the Air

The agreement of Local 91, affecting some ten thousand workers, expires on October 1. The Union approaches the new agreement with a numerically powerful force behind it, a force too numerous to be reached by the ordinary means of communication.

Beginning Tuesday, September 10, at 8:30 P.M., Local 91 is going to "take to the air" with a weekly broadcast, for the primary purpose of informing, inspiring and solidifying its ranks in anticipation of the struggles revolving around the writing of a new agreement.

Each Tuesday night, the members of the union, workers in the industry, their friends and relatives, will have an opportunity to get first-hand reports on the prospects and plans of the local.

Coming over the air, the strains of the local's song, especially for the occasion, and the voice of the union spokesman, will make the "Voice of 91" one of the most invigorating powers in the drive toward the new agreement.

## A Huge Demonstration

At the same time, the members of the Union are preparing to demonstrate their united determination to fight for and win their demands.

A monster demonstration on the part of the thousands of members of the Union will take place several weeks before the expiration of the agreement.

According to present plans, it will be held in the Flat Top Armory. Here the thousands of workers will voice their demands. Steps will also be taken to bring the enormous power behind these demands before the public and the

employers. In as dramatic a form as possible.

## The Down Town Wall Begins to Crack

Of major importance in connection with the renewal of the agreement, as well as the general strike in the bathrobe industry, is the organization campaign which is successfully progressing in the downtown Broadway garment factories.

In the last issue of "Justice" we mentioned the fact that a number of workers had issued an open letter to the Spanish-Jewish newspaper, "La Vara." This letter contained a burning protest against the shameful conditions in their shops.

## The District Is Flooded with Leaflets

Following immediately upon the heels of these articles in "La Vara" Local 91 let loose a deluge of leaflets in the district. Up till now Local 91 has been covering individual shops with leaflets, calling upon the workers to come to the Union. With the readiness now present in the lower Broadway shops, the union has decided to inundate downtown with the call to unionize.

Dozens of union girls have gone out from the union office as little battalions of Joans of Arc to wage their holy crusade against the sweatshops.

The workers are told: "We hear your cry of protest! We are with you!"

And despite the horrible terror existing in these shops, the workers are beginning to respond.

Individual employers in these downtown shops have grown very nervous. They know that they are sitting on a volcano. They fear these leaflets, for they know that they are the spark that will ignite the explosive fuse. "They stop to scolding, threatening, and tearing up the printed pieces of paper that these apparently harmless girls are distributing."

These employers know that their workers are on the march. A new battalion is being recruited for Local 91.

Through education and organization, through the printed word tossed from hand to hand and through the spoken word scattered to tens of thousands by the radio waves, through massed strength and demonstration, Local 91 is showing its will and ability to win for its members a better and nobler life.

Death has again invaded our ranks and robbed us of one of the few remaining veterans who helped to found the I.L.G.W.U. about four decades ago.

Within the past brief few years we have lost a score of trade union pioneers. Among these were Ben Schlesinger, Morris Sigman, Abraham Bercov, Herman Grossman, and several others. Now the Eternal Hooper has taken away Sol Polakoff, and his unexpected death has left a trace of deep sorrow among the thousands in the I.L.G.W.U. family and in other branches of the labor movement who knew and loved him for nearly forty years.

The trade union movement was the sole energy and substance of Polakoff's active and stormy life. To the cause of labor he had devoted all his ability, idealism and restless energy. In contrast to the mere group of trade union leaders, Polakoff belonged to the old generation of labor activists who had idealism and wide, embracing solidarity. Nevertheless, though principally a trade unionist, Polakoff was active in all other sectors of the labor movement, directly and indirectly representing our international in various branches of social and civic activities. In this manner he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Society for Aid to Immigrants, "Blas," an active member of the Workmen's Circle, an executive in the United Hebrew Trades, etc.

Sol Polakoff was born sixty years ago in Tolno, in the Ukraine. His father had a tailoring establishment, and in that shop young Polakoff first learned the rudiments of his trade. There, too, he gained his first enthusiasm for revolutionary ideals, which at that time permeated all of Russia, and was forced to abandon his homeland to avoid persecution.

At the age of 20, Polakoff went to London and became a cloakmaker. There he fell under the influence of Kropotkin and Lavrov, but he did not tarry long in London. In 1897 he reached America at the age of 22, where he joined the cloakmakers' organization, at that time the "United Brotherhood of the Cloakmakers' Union of Greater New York."

Polakoff became active in the union and was among the handful of delegates which founded the International in 1900. Since then, he attended every convention of the International, and in 1924 was invited by President Dubinsky to the platform as the only delegate who held such an unbroken record of attendance over 35 years. During his long career of trade union activity, Polakoff had held many important positions. For several years, he was first vice-president of the I.L.G.W.U., and for five years managed the big watermakers' organization, Local 25. He also for a time was the chief clerk of the New York Cloak Point Board. Among his brightest and inspiring recollections, however, was the part he took, together with Abraham Rosenberg and Morris Sigman, in the general strike of 1910. In recent years ill health prevented Polakoff from accepting large responsibilities in the Union and he devoted most of his time to Local 177, a group of alteration workers and tailors, which he managed.

It was the bitter irony of fate that Polakoff, who had taken part in so many battles and had in recent years mastered even a dangerous heart attack, should have succumbed to an accidental blood poisoning. In mourning for him, we may find solace only in the fact that he had succeeded in seeing, before his eyes had closed forever, his beloved I.L.G.W.U. risen to the heights of which he dreamed in his younger years and to achievement to which he had contributed so loyally.

## Alton, Ill., Now Has Full Fledged I.L.G.W.U. Local

Eden Vleck, secretary of recently formed Local 292, Alton, Ill., writes us that the first election of officers of the local took place on July 27.

Edna Markiewicz, of St. Louis, was appointed by the International organizer for the Alton district and she is making fine headway in organizing the Alton dress workers. A 100 per cent organization in that city may soon be expected, according to reliable information.

# Scabs Reported "Spanked" in Dallas Dress Strike

Under a date line of August 7, an Associated Press dispatch from Dallas, Tex., reports that striking women dress workers striped four strikebreakers naked, partly disrobed six others and chased them through the streets, "spanking" them as they were running along.

Six persons, including four policemen, were injured. Twenty-seven women and three men were arrested. The women were released on bonds of \$200 each. One of the men was freed under a \$500 bond. The men were identified as relatives of the strikers.

In releasing the 27 arrested women, Police Chief Jones told them: "You can carry on your strike and we won't bother you, but when you cease to be ladies we will arrest you." The women smiled. They promised to cause no further disturbances. However, John Radtke, manager of the Dallas Dressmakers' Union, declared the strike, which had been in progress for six months, would be "continued for the next six months if necessary."



Leaflet Brigade of "91" Invades Lower Broadway "Open Shop" Stronghold

## Penna. Towns Alive With ILGWU Activity

By John S. Marlin  
General Organizer, I.L.G.W.U.

With the passing of the NRA, Pennsylvania once again has become to Eldorado of the fly-by-night swindler contractor.

This State, over 200 miles wide and nearly 160 miles long, has been in the past the haven for the contractor and manufacturer who sought low wages as a basis for the building of a personal fortune. Fortunes have been made by contractors in Pennsylvania. Before the days of the NRA wages of \$150 to \$180 per week of 55 hours were common. With the advent of the NRA, and what is much more important, the ILGWU, into that territory, the sweatshop gradually began to disappear from the Pennsylvania towns. About 4,000 cotton dress makers were organized and the clothing made in this State was sold at a profit. Wages and working conditions were improved by the power of the workers. Even those shops that remained nonunion, lived in daily dread of the Union and paid somewhat higher wages to partly satisfy and pacify their workers.

### Hardly a Town Without a Factory

In Pennsylvania hardly a town is so small but that hidden away somewhere will be found a dress shop. Contractors are lured by local chambers of commerce to come in and open up shops. In many towns, business men raise money by popular subscription to subsidize contractors or manufacturers. Every town in Pennsylvania seems to have money to spare and opportunities of earning a living. Most of these towns are impoverished, the whole town literally living on relief. The merchants who control the chamber of commerce and the newspapers, that exist only on the advertisement of the merchants unite in the cry, "Down with the union, a half a lot is better than none." No extreme of exploitation is too severe for local gentiles. The lowest of low wages is exacted by them with the claim that "low wages are better than no wages."

These contractors have no regard for their own and, as there are many more of them than the industry can use, they bid against each other for work from the New York jobbers with the result that prices knock no bottom.

### The I. L. G. W. U. Ray of Hope

The only ray of hope in this situation has been the I.L.G.W.U. Hardly a town of the hundreds of towns in this State where dresses are made has not heard the call of unionization. And now that the NRA no longer offers any prospect of protection, the girls are beginning to realize the need of their own organization.

Many local strikes have occurred in these Pennsylvania towns in the past two months, all of them on account of the efforts of the bosses to increase work hours and to cut wages. Several new union shops are the result of these local strikes. In every case the clothing process in these shops has been slowed up. At Allentown, 150 workers from the Cassens Knitting Mills are now on strike, protesting wage cuts. This group of girls is putting up a fight and every indication points to an early and successful settlement. Leo Hersen, manager of the Allentown local, has had a number of other strikes in his territory. One strike, at the Korn Bros. Underwear Shop at Bangor, has just

been settled. Organizers George Bess and Marjorie there did a fine job in this strike and are now working in Lebanon where they report excellent response from the girls working in three shops located in that town.

### The Boss's Dollar

At Allentown, Organizers Harry Shifner and Fred Habile are working on a number of shops in underwear shops in addition to helping in the strike situation. Organizer Habile did an excellent piece of work in defeating an attempt of the boss to bribe the strikers into returning to the shop to listen to a speech that was to be delivered by the New York manufacturer. Some of the girls took the boss's dollar, which was the price he paid for attending to a number of other girls who were part of the girls of three re-entrant plants in those cities.

Organizer Samuel Nakley is developing his time in York, Columbia and Wrightville Pa. He reports that wages have been drastically cut in dress shops in that territory and is looking forward to the early organization of several of the shops and spontaneous walkouts in a number of shops.

Organizers Margaret Gully, James Best and M. Flechman are working in New Cumberland, Harrisburg, Middletown, Himmelsburg, Elizabethtown, Red Lion and Stratton. At Elizabethtown, a ten-day strike has resulted in a closed shop at the Elizabethtown Dress Co., which has given courage to many of the girls in that territory. Work is also done by these various organizers in Hanover, Littlestown, Gettysburg and New Freedom.

### In the Hard Coal District

In the anthracite districts, Organizers Joseph Schwartz, Grace Sargenda and Anna McNamee are working in Scranton, Pileton, Old Forge, Carbondale, Stroudsburg, Dickson City, Hazleton, Nanticoke and Wilkes Barre. Two new union shops are the result of their work in this territory recently, and they are looking forward to a number of others soon. Brother William Daly, manager of the Scranton local, has been busy with price committees and other meetings throughout the territory.

## Patternmakers Strike for Union Recognition

By Morris Schwartzstein,  
Manager Local 31

A picket line of 31 dress patternmakers, outside of 1400 Broadway, early Tuesday morning marked the beginning of the campaign of Local 31 of the I.L.G.W.U. to win union recognition.

On the previous evening a huge rally of dress patternmakers was held in the main hall room of the Hotel Delano. It was a stirring sight to see these men, who for many years looked upon themselves as so highly skilled as to be able to maintain a decent livelihood without union organization, now proclaiming, in no uncertain terms, their solidarity with the organized labor movement. These men who suffered continually between the working class and the employers in their earnings and economic habits have now very definitely made up their minds that their fate is the fate of the worker, that their hope is the same.

The chairman, Brother De Matton, opened the meeting with a brief report of the present position of the dress patternmakers. They were very definitely placed in the ranks of workers by the present economic crisis and they must now act as class-conscious workers.

The chief speakers were Sam Permuter, manager of Outter Union, Local 18, Matthew Levy, Morris Schwartzstein, manager of Local 31, and Morris Alorin, special organizer.

### Building Strike Voted

Brothers Schwartzstein and Alorin presented the plan of immediate action. It was proposed to strike the nerve centers of the garment area by hitting the largest dress firm buildings in the city.

Public Enemy No. 1 for the dress patternmakers was the huge building at 1400 Broadway, with over to three in it. Here the saloon concentrated its first fire.

Within 48 hours after the impressive picket line appeared outside of 1400 Broadway, two-thirds of the firms had signed up with the union.

The plan of strike is to go from building to building, from 1400 Broadway to 1275 Broadway, and so on, until New York's garment industry is organized on an undoubted per cent for the patternmakers.

### The Union's Demands

The chief problem among the patternmakers is that of employment. In the days before the pres-

## Skirtmakers Renew Contract With Ass'n

By Louis Weiss  
Manager, Skirtmakers' Union, Local 23

The renewal of the agreement with the National Skirt Manufacturers' Association, producers of separate skirts, is a source of genuine satisfaction to every member of our local and to the I.L.G.W.U. as a whole. This renewed agreement includes not only all terms of the previous contract, but also a number of new clauses of highly constructive character, such as:

1. An increase of the rate on the minimum hourly rate for piece operators, and 20c for the extra piece.
2. Increase of from \$150 to \$250 per week for week workers.
3. Limitation of contractors.
4. All prices to be settled directly with the jobbers or manufacturers, who are to be responsible for the payment of said settled prices in all of their contracting shops.
5. The Union's right to examine the bookkeeping of the jobbers' books at all times, in order to ascertain whether the standards provided in the agreement are strictly lived up to.

### Non-Union Before NRA

The separate skirt industry was practically unorganized prior to the inauguration of the NRA. Under the NRA, work conditions in the leading manufacturing and jobbing establishments in this branch were brought, for the first time, under union control, by virtue of a col-

lect crisis, patternmakers made as much as \$100 a week and more. During the last few years, these same men, driven to despair, have offered their labor for one-third its former price.

Three evils plague the patternmakers:

First, the firms themselves make the pattern, thereby depriving legitimate patternmakers of their rightful employment.

Second, these patternmakers who are employed work the most wretched hours, all hours and all days of the week, thereby further depriving other patternmakers of employment.

Third, the patternmaker is always in fear of losing his job, since he is entirely without organization and union protection. The patternmaker is the subject of such insult and humiliation as the most unskilled manual worker in the industry would never tolerate.

The chief Union demands are:

Patterns to be made by patternmakers only!

The thirty-five-hour week!

Protection of the job!

And standing out above all of these, as the basic demand without which all the others are meaningless, is RECOGNITION OF THE UNION.

### A New Regime

The patternmakers are a new battalion in our International, and they join with the spirit that has always marked the I.L.G.W.U.

They join not as "superiors" condescending to enter a labor organization. They join as workers, ready and able to fight, to organize, to picket, to strike, to formulate demands and battle for them.

In its first pitched battle, the patternmakers' local is winning an impressive victory. It is establishing its right to be a part of I.L.G.W.U.

Collective agreement entered into between them and the I.L.G.W.U. That agreement, while it laid a basis for collective bargaining with a certain measure of control of the labor standards, has nevertheless been lacking power for a more rigid enforcement of the labor standards agreed upon.

The new agreement does away with the former deficiencies and gives the Union a chance for a firmer control over all agreed labor standards. With such an instrument at its disposal, the Union is now placed in a position where it will be able to stabilize the industry and improve substantially the conditions of the thousands of men and women employed in it.

The conferences with the representatives of the National Skirt Manufacturers' Association lasted more than five weeks. The interests of both sides agreed that the new contract was to be submitted to their respective constitutions for ratification.

### Reputation Cause Stopped

The Union, at a special shop chairman's meeting called for that purpose on Thursday, August 1, unanimously approved the action of its conference committee and authorized the process of signing the agreement. The National Skirt Manufacturers' Association, however, repudiated the settlement made by its conference committee and rejected the proposed settlement.

In answer to the action of the Association, the Union ordered a general stoppage of the separate skirt industry, which took effect on Friday morning, August 2. This action, the first process of signing the agreement, the National Skirt Manufacturers' Association, however, repudiated the settlement made by its conference committee and rejected the proposed settlement.

The stoppage is still on, and every effort is being made to return the workers to the shops as speedily as possible. The Union for the purpose of the stoppage is to enable the Union to return the workers to the shops in a properly organized fashion, with due instructions as to the terms of the new agreement and that their task is in the way of helping in the enforcement of the newly acquired terms.

### "Designation" and Prices

It is also imperative to agree with the Association upon the "designation" of the contractors, as well as to make the necessary arrangements about settling prices without any undue delay.

This process will require probably a few more days until the job is completed, so that the industry may resume its functions. The Union, however, is making all necessary plans and arrangements for a thorough and firm control of the industry, after the shops have resumed operation for the first time.

We take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the hearty cooperation and services rendered to us by Brother Harry Weiss, president of the I.L.G.W.U., and Brother Harry Weiss, general manager of the Joint Board (Cookmakers' Union), Joseph Berlew, president of Local 35, Samuel Perlman, manager of Local 18, and Harry Weiss, vice-president of the I.L.G.W.U. and members of our local, and last, but not least, by the entire membership of our local, and primarily our active members, who have rendered such valuable services in helping our Union attain such splendid results.

Strikers at the Watertown Undergarment Corp., Watertown, Conn. Plant Are Urging Their New League to Make a Few Arguments on Their Own Hooks, or Maybe Knitting Needles.

# NEW DRESS MAKERS SECTION

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

## \$4.75 Rates Won Last Spring Stand

### Fight For More But Don't Take Less, Hochman Tells Chairmen

Taking the first step in a campaign of intense union activity in preparation for the expiration of the collective agreement in less than six months, General Manager Julius Hochman told a jammed meeting of \$4.75 shop chairmen at the Hotel Delano, August 6, that the Union would permit no compromise on piece rates based on labor. As the shop chairmen learned that chiding would be punished with an iron hand and that every possible union regulation would be enforced to the hilt, they rocked the hall with applause and cheers.

"The prices fixed by the Spring dress stand today down to the last penny," Mr. Hochman said. "These prices were based on the amount of labor going into the garments. At that time I told the jobbers face to face and in the press that if they radically simplified their garments they might appear before the Union and request a lower labor cost. In that case, prices would be fixed only on the following way: Chairmen of all the contracting shops working for that jobber would be called in as a committee to act with a representative of the Union. They would review each individual garment, examining it closely for the amount of work. Once a garment had been settled, it would be numbered. All contracting shops would then work at the same price. The same procedure would be followed for each new garment added to the line. And the jobber would have to be bound by this method of settlement on all his work."

#### Prices Stand

There has been absolutely no change in the prices fixed for the M.L. line last Spring, Brother Hochman continued. "Don't work for a penny less. They are 15 cents for operating dresses and 20 cents for operating suits. Those are the prices. You may fight for more and must fight for more if the garments seem hard; but you are not to see a stitch or touch up less for a penny less. In all cases of any change whatsoever in settled prices, your chairman will have acted on the price settlement committee and will inform you."

While only \$4.75 chairmen had been summoned to the meeting, Brother Hochman pointed out that fighting for prices and all union standards should be more strenuously than ever in the mind of every worker because this was the last time before the expiration of the collective agreement.

#### Force Is Weapon

"The Dressmakers were able to have their agreement with improvements without a strike, but I cannot promise you that," he said. "Our jobbers are different. You can talk, reason and industrial viewpoint to them in and

### Back Pay Success Lauded by Workers

We, the workers of the Joan Freck Dress Shop, assembled in Public School 32 on July 31, wish to hereby express our deepfelt gratitude and thanks to the Progressive Administration of our Local 22, to our Business Agent, J. Rosenfeld, and to our chairman, S. Widowsky, for helping us maintain and better our conditions.

We further wish to express our appreciation for the fine work done in recently securing for three girls in our shop the sum of \$150.00 in back pay.

May our administration, Business Agent, and Chairman, with our help, continue in the future to carry on such splendid work in behalf of the workers in our shop and our Union. Signed: SIMON WIDOWSKY, Chairman; J. SIGMAN, N. KURTZMAN, J. VATANO, Committee for Shop.

### Buy Union Bread Use Union Taxes

Trade unionists everywhere are called on in a group of resolutions passed by the Executive Board of Local 22 to insist on the union label on all bread and bakery products and to patronize cake shops and the union emblem.

The resolution points out that Taxi Chauffeurs' Union Local 13795 (A. F. of L.) has won the right for the first time in the history of the industry to place a union emblem on those cabs the owners of which have recognized the union. Failing the union emblem on the cab, patrons are urged to look for a union button on the chauffeur.

Conditions in the bakery industry are particularly bad, the resolution points out. It states that a "number of the large baking concerns have for years pursued a vicious open-shop, union-smash policy as part of their efforts to worsen the conditions of the workers and to intensify the ruthless exploitation in their plants."

Leaf conferences, but the net result is always the same. Our only weapon is union force and power. Naturally, our employers are doing everything possible to break down unions, including the money if you will only work for less. But we have long since learned not to believe those promises. We must uphold union conditions and standards to the very limit. Fight for them. Don't give a single second on hours. The magnificent discipline of the workers is the shield of the Union."

For the benefit of the Italian shop chairmen who were present, Luigi Antonini, general secretary, manager of Local 89, repeated the substance of Brother Hochman's remarks in Italian.

### EMMILE--A Finisher



Emmille comes from Latvia, one of the "buffer" countries carved out of blood-stained Europe after the Great War. Thus are countries made and masses of workers, looped in new lines on the map, asked to give such created pawns on the political checkerboard their heartfelt loyalty. While racism resorts to every form of violence and political oppression and revives racial and religious bigotry, it becomes more necessary than ever for workers to realize that only one country can fulfill their economic destiny and enrich living standards—that country is the whole world. Our Dress Joint Board is such a world in miniature—32 nationalities are represented in it—prejudices growing like weeds on the dark ground of race, color and creed have been rooted out—Emmille, pictured above, and all the other nationalities pictured in this series, are Dressmakers, and citizens of the new world.

### 1933 Great Strike On "Voice of Local 89"

Antonini, Hochman to Talk of Uprising of 75,000 Dressmakers

The great dressmakers' strike of August, 1933, which marked a turning point in the history of our Union and brought the New York Dressmakers to the present position of influence and power, will constitute the main theme of Saturday's, August 17, Local 89 radio hour.

The date chosen for this special program marks exactly the second anniversary of the great strike,

which started on the morning of August 14, 1933, and reached its full height on the next day.

Two outstanding leaders of that event, Brothers Luigi Antonini, secretary-manager of the Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 89, and Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Board, will participate in this anniversary radio hour and address the radio audience on the significance of that great uprising and the great change it has brought in the life of thousands upon thousands of dressmakers.

An exceptional musical program will be furnished by singers and musicians of the Chicago Opera Company.

The "Voice of Local 89" goes on the air every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, Daylight TAYNE Time, from Station WJXD (1300 kc.).

### Italian Dressmakers Resume District Meetings

Prompted by the necessity of giving direct instructions to the members, as to their conduct in the shops in reference to current industrial problems, General Secretary Luigi Antonini of Local 89 has summoned the Italian dressmakers working in the Manhattan shops to a series of district meetings, which are scheduled as follows:

Wednesday, August 14, all those working in the shops of the "United," Section A. The Italian business agents for this district are, Frank Garbellano, Valentino Gelo and Pasquale Natorelli.

Thursday, August 15, all the members working in the shops of the "National Association." The Italian business agents are, Joseph Salerno, Salvatore Noto, Corrado Platano and Salvatore Ravenna.

Wednesday, August 22, the Italian dressmakers of the "Affiliated," Carmelo Landolfi and Joseph Costanzo, Italian business agents.

Thursday, August 22, Section "B" of the "United," Frank Olivo, manager, and Ralph Santantonio, J. Flocker, Lillie Dattano and Leon Galasso, Italian business agents.

All these meetings will take place in the Auditorium of Christ Church, 344 West 34th Street, between 33rd and 35th Avenues, right after work.

First Vice-President Luigi Antonini will attend all the meetings and, besides reporting on the industrial situation, will also submit for discussion and approval recent proposals by the executive board of Local 89.

### Lerner Shops' Workers Have Grand Water Ouling

On Sunday, Aug. 4, the workers of the Lerner shops in the Williamsburg district took a boat ride to Coney Point. The affair was so tremendously successful that the boat chartered for the occasion, "The Pilgrim," was found to be inadequate to accommodate the people who tried to get on board. Almost a hundred people were obliged to follow on another boat.

Luigi Antonini, general secretary, Local 89, John Gelo, assistant manager, Giacomo Di Nola, manager of the Williamsburg District, and the business agents of the district, together with their wives and families, assisted in making this occasion one that will not be easily forgotten.

Group singing, individual recitations and songs brought a closer relationship between the workers and the officers of the Union. The activities of the day included various ball games, swimming and, as a climax, five dance contests were held. The dancers were given ample opportunity to display their abilities in the waltz, tango, polka, Lindy Hop and Hushaby.

The workers of the Lerner Shops wish to extend their gratitude to Pamela M. Cohn of the International, who supplied the 12-0-0, Truhotches for entertainment.

# NO COMPROMISE ON "LIMITATION"

## Union Leaders Cheer Contractor Curb, Jobber Premises Settlement and Unit System As Keynotes Of New Agreement

### Hochman Gives Victorious Report; Hour, Wage, Minority Craft Protection and Other Demands Now Being Planned

Interpreting the events of the last two years in the light of our entrance upon the final season before the expiration of our agreements, General Manager Julius Hochman, calling for an intensification of all Union activities, announced that there would be no compromise on the question of contractor limitation, settlement on the jobbers' premises and the unit system.

Local managers, officers, executive board representatives of all the locals in and around New York who gathered in the International Auditorium to hear Brother Hochman's report, the evening of August 6, cheered as part of the battle line of demands for the new agreement was set.

Brother Hochman made it clear that demands relating to hours, wages, protection of minority crafts and a host of other Union requirements in addition to contractor limitation were being hammered out in preparation for presentation to the membership.

#### Relies on Power

Pointing a prophetic finger at coming events, Brother Hochman said:

"All our experience makes it clear that we must rely solely upon the strength and power of our Union in our effort to civilize and stabilize the dress industry. We shall, therefore, not lose a moment in making the necessary preparations to mobilize our membership. We know that they will be ready to fight in as vigorous and decisive a manner in 1936 as they were in 1933. With the strength of our Union, with our courageous and disciplined membership, with

the means at our command, WE CAN AND WILL WIN."

Rigorous enforcement must be the keynote of Union effort in the coming months, Brother Hochman said. The fall season now opening, he pointed out, was the first since the abolition of the NRA and the last before the expiration of the agreements. "A determined effort will be made by our employers to break down conditions. They will fail because the membership has thoroughly displayed its ability to fight for, to fight for standards and to laugh at employer propaganda."

#### Do You Know . . . ?

A comprehensive picture of the Union in facts and figures was a feature of Brother Hochman's report. The figures compiled for the first time could furnish an amazing amount of material for a "Do you know?" column. For instance:

- ... Do you know that—
- ... The Union deals with close to 2,000 firms
- ... that roughly one-third of the workers in the industry work in the \$3.75 and cheaper lines.
- ... that two-thirds of the members work on piece-work.



**JULIUS HOCHMAN**  
Addressing Joint Council

... that close to 8 out of 10 workers are girls and women.

... that there are 63,500 sewing machines in the shops with 15,000 idle, giving a capacity of 37,000 additional workers.

... that 20,000 shop visits were made in the past 12 months.

... that in the same period 7,600 shop meetings and 200 group meetings were held to which must be added many not recorded.

#### Catching Jobbers

... that Union accountants made 3,036 audits since last August and found that jobbers have 20 general ways of cheating and chiseling.

... that the organization directed most conducted 907 strikes.

... that various collections for back pay, minimums and other violations in the last months total \$304,000.

Brother Hochman described the type of contractor limitation the Union will have as "real limitation." He explained that it would confine the jobber to fixed number of contractors, make him respon-

## STUDENTS THANK LOCAL 22

### Five Days At Brookwood Were Rich Experience For 16 Workers

What a five-day Institute at Brookwood Labor College can mean to workers-students is described in the following letter from the group of Local 22 students:

To the Members of the Executive Board of Local 22, International Ladies' Garment Workers, Charles Zimmerman, Secretary.

Seldom have sixteen people had as much to be thankful for to their local and to their educational department as have we, the undersigned. On July 25 we were sent

to the Brookwood Institute as a delegation of students. The Institute has brought us into a most fraternal contact with the delegates of nine other international locals. We wish to go on record as saying that this has been our most inspiring experience in recent years.

Considering the short period we were at Brookwood we covered a great deal of ground. For the first three days we were under the constant guidance of Fania M. Cole of the International Educational Department. Fania did all in her power to make us comfortable and to spur us on to greater effort. To her goes a great part of the credit for the success of the Institute. We were given classes in the history of the I.L.G.W.U. and economics of the garment industry by Dr. Laurence Taylor; in English and parliamentary law by Miss Jarvis and Mr. Rogin; and in labor problems by Dr. Joel Seligman.

In addition, there were lectures every evening delivered by men who are considered authorities in their respective fields. Dr. Abraham Epstein gave us a most instructive lecture on unemployment insurance; Emil Schlesinger spoke to us on the latest victory in the Checkmakers' Union, for which he is the attorney, Roy Weather, who was very active in organizing the automobile workers, gave us a very enlightening talk. Jack Lever spoke to us upon the necessities and advantages of a strongly organized cooperative movement.

As usual, our educational department did not neglect the more ethical aspects of a well balanced education. The evening before our departure Mr. Malinowski, a playwright, spoke to us on the drama, its development and its relation to labor. In short, our five-day stay at Brookwood has prepared us for a fuller, more active and more understanding union life.

(Signed) LOCAL 22 STUDENTS  
AT THE BROOKWOOD I.L.G.W.U. INSTITUTE.

## DRESS IMPARTIAL CHAIRMAN IN A PICTURE INTERVIEW

Adolph Feldblum, Impartial Chairman of the Dress Industry, didn't know he was facing the camera when he dropped a word or two about the elements of our Agreement. He has achieved a wide reputation and a thorough knowledge of our industry. His civilized urbanity contributes greatly toward establishing an atmosphere of peace in which contending factions find it easier to maintain the rules of "law and order."



"... the Union may well be proud that it has succeeded in getting an Agreement calling for a maximum of 35 hours a week. That is a far cry from the days, still remembered by all of us, when the Dressmakers worked 60 and 70 hours a week with neither time nor energy for the activities that shed lustre on life. . . ."

"... a guaranteed minimum wage is one of the cornerstones of the Agreement. It is sad but true that all competition in this most competitive of industries tends to be fought out at the expense of labor. The guaranteed wage is designed to put a stop to this barbaric method of doing business. . . ."

"... the time is past, so far as the Dressmaker is concerned, when the right to give work is set entirely above the right to have work. The Agreement gives the Dressmaker a right to the job creating a feeling of security without which no human being can exist. . . ."

"... my position as Impartial Chairman is the high point of my life. I've done more comfortable work and better paid work. I have slept more and taken more vacations before they selected me for this office. But I can say that I have never before had so many vital, stirring and interesting experiences. . . ."



## This Unionist Works Many Hours Overtime

When is overtime not overtime?  
...  
When Morris Schaeffer, one of Local 89's most active members, shows up for work at 7:30 in the morning and doesn't quit until 8 in the evening.

It sounds like the old sweatshop days.

But every one of those extra hours Morris puts in is his contribution toward seeing that the grim old days never come back.

Morris is one of the Union's devoted hand of building chairmen charged with the duty of seeing that no hour violations take place. And Morris takes his duty very seriously. He takes it so seriously that the bosses in 1385 Broadway have long since given up hope of trying to slip anything past him.

### "Clean" Building

Naturally, very few Union members would violate the hours regulations. But those few could quickly break down the standards of the many if they were permitted to go uncheck. And Morris is well loved by the workers in his building. Not so long ago, they clapped together and presented him with a splendid gift for his work in keeping their building "clean."

How does he do it?

"Well," he says, "the first thing you must do is be around. And that isn't enough. My efforts wouldn't count for much if I weren't for the fine group of shop chairmen in the building. They're always there like good Union people to give me all the cooperation I need. That's all there is to it." But there is more to it.

### Breakfast Clue

Morris knows every loophole and cranny of the building. He knows all the side stairways. There is little doubt that he can hear the whirr of a sewing machine miles away. An open window is a whole lot to him. And a discarded morning paper before hours will set him searching through the building. Elevator men know and like him. The girl that sends out breakfast orders from the cafeteria knows that he's interested in anybody that shouldn't be breakfast-



Brother Morris Schaeffer

ing in the district at unreasonable hours.

He's been threatened so often that it sounds like music to him.

But there's simply nothing you can do about a good Building Chairman. He's always around at the wrong time. He may miss a violation once but he'll always come through the second time. He knows he has the full power of the Union behind him—and that's a lot of power. As a result, violations at 1385 Broadway have dwindled down to nothing. It's simply too much trouble and too dangerous to try beating Morris and his faithful cohorts.

**They Don't Live There Any More**  
They aren't there any more.

No more does 1385 know the girl who was in the shop "to powder her nose" two hours after closing time.

She is missing with the girl who "was staying late to make a dress for mama."

Both are gone with the man who stayed late in the shop "to rest." It's the 35-hour week—not a minute more—at 1385. And in scores of other buildings. Every Union worker may well be grateful to Morris and the people like him who give unflinchingly of their time and energy so that all the workers may be protected.

## Victory Ends 10-Week Strike



"ON THE LINE, ON THE LINE, ON THE PICKET, PICKET LINE..." They sang it for 10 weeks straight... and were prepared to sing it for 10 weeks more... but Mamie Conti Gowns, Inc. finally realized that the Union could not be beaten. The firm capitulated last week and all the workers went back to work on Union terms.

## Over 1,500 Local 89 Members Get Benefits in 18 Months

By Luigi Antonini, 1st V.P., Secy-Mgr. Local 89

The Sick and Benefit Fund of the Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 89, which has been in operation since January 1, 1934, has accumulated in the past 18 months the astounding sum of \$150,000, as attested to by the certified financial report which I submitted as treasurer of the fund to the Administrative Committee at its last meeting on Saturday, August 2.

A glance at the financial report reveals other figures of interest. The number of members, for instance, who have drawn sick benefits up to that date is 1,541, for a total amount of \$12,335. In addition, 13 tuberculosis benefits have been granted for a combined amount of \$3,360. Cases of individ-

ual relief added disbursements of \$1,976, making a grand total of \$27,661 paid out by the Sick Benefit Fund of the Italian Dressmakers' Union in the 18 months of its existence, exclusive of \$17,651 paid to the Union Health Center for medical services.

### Size of Benefit Paid

Benefits paid by the fund amount to \$7.00 per week for a maximum yearly period of 10 weeks in cases of sickness, and of a lump sum of \$250 for tubercular cases. Members in financial distress are also aided from the Relief Fund treasury with small sums ranging up to \$15.

A few months ago an elderly benefit of \$5 per week had been introduced, limited to such as are 65 years of age and have been members of the local at least since the general strike of August, 1932. A census recently conducted showed that 23 members are already eligible for this benefit. Most of them, however, are still able to work, and for the time being no great disbursements are expected under this item. We are prepared, however, for increased demands at an early future, as the number of eligibles to old age benefits is naturally bound to increase.

A steady increase is also noticed in the payments of sick benefits. As our fund is only 18 months old, and a clause of its bylaws requires a membership of at least 6 months before any benefit may be granted, the payments made in the early part of last year were few. In comparison with those granted now. Also to be taken in consideration is the fact that many members took quite a time to "understand" the Sick and Benefit Institutions, which reduce the benefits to those who are more than 3 months in arrears and deny the benefit to those in arrears for over 6 months. Many have lost their rights for not complying with these rules. Recently, however, the number of such cases have markedly diminished and that is an indication that our members are finally realizing the advantage of doing up-to-date with their weekly dues.

### Rules Should Be Remembered

It is, however, of paramount importance that members should also keep in mind other rules governing the Sick and Benefit Fund. For instance, chronic diseases and "women's diseases" do not entitle the members to sick benefit.

Members should notify the Union office of illness, without delay, and at the same time send their membership book by registered mail, or by a member of the family. Physicians of the Union Health Center will visit the sick person shortly after the notification of the illness reaches our office, and only medical certificates signed by such physicians are recognized by the Sick and Benefit Committee.

The treasury of the Sick and Benefit Fund is maintained separately from the funds of the local. The administration is composed of Brothers Giuseppe Provvidenti, chairman, Dominick Stillitano, secretary, the writer, as treasurer, and 10 additional members elected from the various branches of which Local 89 is divided.

As a next step in providing our members and their families with a greater degree of security, we are planning to introduce a system of group life insurance, for which a necessary study has already been completed. As things stand at the present time, the project has already received the approval of a majority of our members, who acted on this matter at a recent series of district meetings; but we have decided to wait a little longer, as there still is a considerable number of members who have not yet agreed as to the value and usefulness of the project. We want the consensus of all the members, or, at least, of the great majority of them, before embarking upon such a venture, which, as we believe, is bound to become a permanent feature of our organization.

### Found

Small batch of operator tickets. Can be redeemed at office of Local 22, 218 West 40th Street, New York.

## "89" PRESENTS RADIO TO UNITY



This Group of Unionists at Unity House is Listening to the New Radio Presented to the International Summer Home by Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 89, Through Luigi Antonini, Secretary-Manager. The Soulful Look on the Face of Vanni Molesana, Singing Over Until His Head It Almost to the Loudspeaker, is Caused by the Sweet Strains of an Operatic Aria, The First Time to Come Through After the Radio Was Hooked Up. Brother Montana Is the Regular Announcer of "The Voice of Local 89," the Local's Saturday Morning Radio Program.

# President Dubinsky Spends Week in Middle West

**Visits Milwaukee, Decatur, Ill., Fort Wayne, Ind., And Cleveland, O.**

David Dubinsky, president of the I.L.G.W.U., returned to New York from a short trip to the Middle West early in August. He visited Milwaukee, Wis.; Decatur, Ill.; Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he conferred with employers and addressed union meetings, and spent a day in Cleveland, where he took part in inaugurating a new I.L.G.W.U. local No. 269.

In speaking of the Middle West towns which he visited, President Dubinsky declared that he had met there a new element of workers, in the cotton garment factories especially, most of them young native women who only recently joined the Union, yet already imbued with a true union spirit of courage and solidarity.

## Reaction Runs Wild in Decatur

In Decatur, Ill., several hundred of these young women have been on strike since February and are maintaining their ranks despite hideous attacks upon them by all reactionary forces in that town. He addressed the strikers and brought to them a message of encouragement. The Decatur strike is a bitter struggle, but it would seem that right now the chances for a settlement are brighter than ever before. While in Decatur, President Dubinsky conferred with the mayor of that city and with the judge who had issued the injunction against the strikers.

## Dubinsky Thinks Strikers

"Go on! Fight on! The international will back you until you win a settlement and a victory, whether it takes you days or two years," President Dubinsky told the Decatur women dress-strikers as they "railed the roof" with applause. "It would be treason to ask you to give up the fight."

"You will decide when the strike is to be called off. Get word to the manufacturers that the international will never call this strike off as long as you want to continue it. It is in your glory that your ranks are unbroken and your enthusiasm undiminished."

"Tell your manufacturers that the strike has just begun. Tell them it has started all over again. Tell them to prepare to lose another season."

## Booses Lost

"The bosses recognize you as a power. They have lost influence, they have lost money; they have lost credit; they have already lost one season. It will take them a long time to recover. You have, for the time being, lost your places. But they are not victorious."

"The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is powerful because of its strikers. We workers were born to strike. We have learned something from it as on a silver platter. Organization has been our power and strikes have been our weapon to fight for our rights."

"They will call us foreign agitators. I am an American by choice, not by accident, and I have dedicated my life to the best traditions of Americanism. I did not come here to exploit, to enslave, to build a fortune on the unpaid wages of the working class."

"For years I have given the best that is in me in fighting for the workers' right to organize, for their

right to say I'm entitled to live decent, my right to work under better, more human conditions."

## Isn't This American?

"Is there anything un-American in this? Isn't this in accord with the ideals of equality and the happiness expressed in the early documents of this country?"

"Manufacturers will betray their own race every time they can get another race to work for less. They will discriminate against whites if they can exploit Negroes more. Gentile will betray Gentile and Jew will betray Jew for profit. They are one in greed."

"Our fight has been a gradual process, always a struggle, many achievements and sometimes temporary retreats. Together, we are powerful; individually, we are powerless. We cannot, we will not turn back."

Deafening applause interrupted President Dubinsky's talk a number of times.

In Milwaukee, President Dubinsky conferred with the Irla cotton dress firm, which employs more than 1,000 workers and is one of the largest concerns in this city. Brother Dubinsky spoke at a meeting of Local 188, which was addressed also by Vice-President Reisberg and Nifno, the latter being the I.L.G.W.U. representative in Milwaukee.

On Wednesday, July 31, President Dubinsky visited Ft. Wayne, Ind., where an agreement was recently reached with the two large local firms. The Ft. Wayne local has 500 members and all of them came to the meeting to listen to the message of their president.

## An Active Day in Cleveland

On Thursday, August 1, President Dubinsky spent an active day in Cleveland, conferring in the morning with employers and addressing late in the afternoon a meeting of 1,500 members of the Cleveland locals. The meeting took place in the Civic auditorium and was presided over by Vice-President Abr. W. Kalowsky, manager of the Cleveland Joint Board. Among those who spoke at the meeting were also First Vice-President Louis Antonini and Vice-President Basilio Desti, manager of Local 48, New York. President Dubinsky expressed his gratification over the fact that the dispute between Local 46 and the Cleveland Joint Board had been straightened out, thanks to the efforts of Antonini and Desti.

In the evening, the installation of the newly-chartered Local 269, consisting of the workers employed by the Printz-Biederman firm, took place. An agreement between the Union and the firm was reached last May by the terms of which the 500 workers employed in this shop were to get a separate chapter. Three weeks ago, President Dubinsky sent Louis Stulberg, assistant manager of Local 10, to help organize the new local and to elect an executive board and business agent.

## Local 200 Chartered

The meeting, which was attended by all the 200 workers employed in the inside and outside shops of the Printz-Biederman firm, took place at the Hollander Hotel. Bro. Stulberg, who presided, spoke first, and was followed by Vice-President Louis Antonini and Dr. George Rubin, of the University of Chicago,



Two Strikers from Decatur, Ill. Left to Right: Anna Karlowski and Helen Reid in front of the Strike-Bound Firm of Osgood & Sons—Typical of the Heroic Group of 300 Who Have Been Holding the Union Fort in that Illinois Town Since February.

who was instrumental in preparing the agreement for the Printz-Biederman shop. President Dubinsky indicated the officers of the new local with a speech in which he discussed the duties, benefits and responsibilities of trade unionists. This first trade union speech to

which the Printz-Biederman workers have ever listened was closely followed by the audience and warmly received. It was evident that a definite contact between these workers and the I.L.G.W.U. with which they are now affiliated had been established.

# Cleveland Italian Local Host to Antonini, Desti

## Three Days of Crowded Activities Mark Visit of Italian Leaders

The 500 members of Cleveland Italian Local 44 went through some high moments about two weeks ago. First Vice-President Louis Antonini and Vice-President Basilio Desti spent a few days in that city to help straighten out some differences which had somewhat marred the otherwise happy relationship of Local 44 with the Cleveland Joint Board.

The visit was timed with the presence in Cleveland of President David Dubinsky and Vice-President Morris Delle of Chicago, who came to attend the inauguration of Local 269, thus making the demonstration of local union strength and enthusiasm more complete.

Brothers Antonini and Desti arrived in Cleveland on the morning of Tuesday, July 30, and immediately went into a series of conferences with the local's leaders. In the afternoon they met with the executive board and many active members, spending several hours giving advice and suggestions as to how best to increase the efficiency of the local.

## Tangle Cleared

Whatever misunderstandings may have existed between the Italian local and the Joint Board were all cleared up at the meeting. The next day, a general membership meeting of the Italians took place at the union's headquarters, attended by a large and enthusiastic crowd.

ance, Brother Antonini delivered an interesting lecture on unionism, which deeply stirred all the members present. Similarly effective were the speeches of Vice-Presidents Desti, Basilio and Kalowsky, the latter thanking, in his capacity as Joint Board manager, his colleagues from New York for their visit.

On behalf of the Italian local, Brothers Joe Magistra, chairman, and Orbelli, of the Executive Board, expressed their appreciation to Brothers Antonini and Desti for their visit to Cleveland and for the moral benefits the members were already getting out of it, and requested at the same time that such visits be repeated as often as possible.

able. They also requested the guests to convey to their respective locals—Italian dressmakers, No. 83, and Italian cloakmakers, No. 48—the fraternal greetings of all the Italian dressmakers and cloakmakers of Cleveland, coupled with the assurance that the smaller Cleveland unit is resolved to follow the footsteps of its New York sister organizations.

The guests and several executive board and active members of the Union journeyed then uptown to Luccioni's Restaurant, where a typical Italian supper was served. The next day, Thursday, the New York visitors took an active part in the inauguration of Local 269, of which a detailed report is published in another part of this issue.

## Chi Pattern Makers Seek Collective Pact

From Harry Rowe, president of Local 74, Chicago Dress Pattern Makers, and W.A. Wendorf, exec. com. comes the information that they are seeking to formulate a collective contract with the associated dress employers of that city. The conference committee of Local 74 had already met with the association, carrying on an active campaign to interest the remaining patternmakers in the Union so that the work demands might be enforced uniformly for the entire trade.

Members: JUSTICE is your paper. The Editor is always glad to receive letters on Union topics or contributions from workers. Write on one side of the paper only in any language.



"PEACE AT ANY PRICE"

# L. G. H Sports Parade

By Mel Spino

## Umler Park Picnic Gala Affair

The joint labor unions and Socialist Party picnic held at Umler Park on July 27 was a huge success, and no small part towards the success was due to the athletic element put on by our own Athletic Division. This was the first time they had been called upon to put on a show, and they did themselves exceedingly well. A double header baseball, in which Local 10, 91, 102 and the Dress Joint Bantam, and in the final, the Young Circle League's soccer team clashed with Local 102's reserves.

In the curtain raiser, Local 102 started off auspiciously in its quest for the second-half baseball championship by downing Local 91, a new entrant, by a score of 12 to 6. Then, the curtain, undoubtedly flinger, held the opposition to two measly bingles while Local 102's sluggers pounded out 12 safeties. After the first two innings the final starter was a foregone conclusion, the only question being how high a score the cutters would pile up.

## "91" Youngsters Come Back

However, the youngsters from Greenberg's Local showed how heart after this first setback. Local 10 had trounced more decisively than they did Local 91, and if the boys did not show the signs of nervousness that the first game, casualty produced in green outfits, the game would have been much closer.

The score:

Local 10-5 2 0 1 0 4 0-12 10-6  
91-0 0 0 0 0 0-2 6  
Batteries: Vlachovich and Matti  
Ragel and Perkins

In the second contest, Local 102 gained revenge on the Joint Bantam side for an early-season defeat by taking a hard-fought battle from the post players, coming out on top by a 6 to 5 score. Local 102 looked like an easy victor, going into the first half of the last inning with a 6 to 1 margin, but then the Joint Bantam came on a belated batting rally and tallied 4 times before the last man could be retired. They had the tying run on base at the time. Stanley, star pitcher for the truckmen, pitched a scoreless game until he was weakened in the seventh and had to be relieved by Wilson, who quelled the uprising.

The score:

Local 10-5 2 0 1 0 0 0-6 5  
102-0 0 0 0 0 0-12 6  
Batteries: Greenberg and Keating  
Stanley, Vlachovich and Matti

In the final, the double header from Local 10, trimmed the Young Circle League to the tune of 2 to 0. The score does not begin to tell the margin of superiority that existed between the winners and the losers, who were so completely outclassed, outkicked, and did not show the smooth teamwork that Local 10 demonstrated. After this performance I look to see other local teams endeavoring to get the picture of putting their locale on the International athletic map.

## Local 10 Baseball Champs—First Half

The twice postponed baseball game between Local 10 and their rivals, Local 102, which was expected to decide the championship for the first half, finally took place at Springfield Recreation Park and the cutters came through in a well-deserved and rather easy victory, downing the truckmen by a 15 to 4 score.

Getting a jump on their adversaries, Local 10 knocked in seven runs in the first two innings, and try as they would, Local 102 could do nothing to reduce this

lead. The boys from Local 102 seemed to have the pitch, contributing no less than seven errors to their sorry performance, which helped no little in boosting the score. No team can make no more efforts in a game after the cutters and expect to come out on top, as Local 10 has a happy habit of taking advantage of all opportunities, misplays and capitalizing on them.

This defeat forced the truckmen to relinquish second place in the league standing to Local 46, with whom they had been tied for the past month.

The score:

Local 10-10 3 0 0 6 0 0-15 4-6  
102-1 0 0 1 0 0-4 9  
Batteries: Ragel and Perkins  
Stanley, Vlachovich and Matti

In the second encounter, Local 46 started off their fight for the second-half championship by handing Local 91 a heart-breaking defeat by a score of 5 to 2.

Going into the first half of the seventh, the Beltmakers were on the short end of a 2 to 2 count, and as they had been held scoreless for the last two innings, it looked like a big upset was about to be recorded. But the boys from Local 46 were not to be denied and they put on a belated batting rally which netted them six big, juicy runs. With a 5-run lead, the star hurler, set Local 91's disheartened nine down in one-two-three order. This was the sixth straight win without a setback for little Jack Laford, and he shapes up as the best finger in the circuit.

This was quite an improvement for Local 91's youngsters and with a few more games under their belt, they will be hard customers to beat. They have already met the two top-notch teams in the league and should have much easier sailing in the future.

The score:

Local 46-5 1 1 0 0 0-5 2  
91-0 0 0 0 0 0-2 6  
Batteries: Infeld and Dennis  
Dennis and Ragel

Final League Standing—First Half		Won	Lost	Pct.
Local 10	5	0	1,000	
46	5	0	1,000	
102	5	2	.666	
91	1	4	.200	
140	1	4	.200	
155	1	4	.200	

## Local 10 vs Franklin Simon at Yankee Stadium on Aug. 17

"If last year I had told you that one of our International teams would be playing at the Yankee Stadium for the New York amateur baseball championship, you would have thought me a psychotic case and would have yelled for a better hospital for me. Well, folks, I am not crazy, but so help me, such is the case."

The International belongs to the New York Baseball Federation, the largest amateur baseball league in New York, which is made up of nine divisions, including our own, and the winner of each league is pitted against the other in an elimination tournament until the ultimate winner is picked. This team then competes in a national amateur baseball championship held somewhere out West.

I have been getting reports from other districts and I honestly believe that our representative, Local 10, has a damn chance to come through to the finals. You can do your part by cheering your team on to victory. Kick me some steam up more than when they play on a neutral field they know and feel that they have a friendly crowd and backers rooting for them in the stands. The price of the tickets is very cheap, being

# Strikes and Set-lements in the Knitgoods Industry

By Louis Nelson  
Manager Knitgoods Joint Council

The organizations department of the Joint Council Knitgoods Workers' Union is taking full advantage of the opening of the season in the knitgoods industry, and is already showing visible results in the organizing of the unorganized sections of the industry.

The successful settlement of the strikes conducted by the union against the Pedra Knitting Mill, Windsor Knitting Mill, both of Union City, N. J., and the K & L Knitting Mill of 313 Van Sinder Avenue, Brooklyn, the latter after a two-week strike, was recently reported. As a result of the settlement, workers in all three shops will obtain an immediate betterment of their working conditions, increased wages and shorter hours.

## Company Union Fights Back

The unionization of the Pedra and Windsor Knitting Mills represents a decisive victory over company unionism for the Joint Council. Both of these mills have been in the hands of company unionism in the knitgoods industry. The Pedra Knitting Mill was previously an industrial union shop, located in New York, but when the mill moved to their present location at 329 4th Street, Union City, the leadership of the industrial union proved incompetent to cope with the situation. The employer of the Pedra Mill sent no time in establishing a company union, and in this way to stem the demands of the workers for better conditions and a closed union shop.

The Joint Council refused to permit the employer's scheme of lowering conditions under cover of a company union to go unchallenged. The Union established contacts with the workers of the Pedra, the workers soon realized the advantage of the Union and agreed to strike for Union recognition and conditions. After a strike, during which several workers were arrested, the employer was compelled to concede the demands of the workers. The workers of the Pedra are today rejoicing in their victory.

## Other Strikes Listed

Simultaneously with the report of settlements, William Schaffer, Organizer of the Joint Council, reported that the United Knitters' Union of America had agreed to strike for Union recognition and conditions. After a strike, during which several workers were arrested, the employer was compelled to concede the demands of the workers. The workers of the Pedra are today rejoicing in their victory.

Astor Knitting Mills, 426 Knickerbocker Ave.; Sundt Knitting Mill, 1223 8th Ave.; Maxwell Knitting Mill, 39 Bogart St.; Orin Knitting Mills, 100 1st Ave., all of Brooklyn; and Elton Knitting Mill, Hempstead, Long Island.

The Joint Council will continue to wage these strikes until the employers settle with the Union and the workers demand and hours to the workers.

only 25 cents, and you can get as many as you want by getting in touch with Bill Beattie at the International office on 16th Street. Here's a toast you all on August 17 to the United States!

## Milwaukee Sports

Nor is it a surprise that into big time sports competition, limited solely to New York. Prop out in Milwaukee, Local 185, which had entered a suit ball team in the Milwaukee National League, came out with a championship under only 25 cents, and you can get as many as you want by getting in touch with Bill Beattie at the International office on 16th Street. Here's a toast you all on August 17 to the United States!

# The Footnight

By Arturo Giovannitti

## A MEETING IN BEEHIVEN HALL

That Friday afternoon—many years ago, and all of them still alive around me—the Hall was full of Italian clockmakers who, after many years of hungerstriking against the portals of wealth, had assembled again for the tenth time to listen to the same ancient speech: "Be stronger now that you are poorer, and stand up and read and work for strength is the mother of right, even as weakness is the step-mother of injustice and misery."

The Hall was too full of Italians to hold anything else, save mighty memories of wars and victories and the thrilling alarms of bugles and drums and the fierce answers of shouts and anthems—when suddenly they came in.

They came in suddenly from nowhere, like a thunder shower in June or a squall on the sea, like death who has no ambassadors, like the presentation of a sentence; joy, like the wild command to sing even in the midst of mourning—twenty-seven old men in shining black robes came in. And the multitude headed up in a great wave and reared like a charge of frightened horses, and fell back like a broken billow, leaving the front seats twisted and gnarled like a short shore full of rocks.

The hall chairman rushed up to the platform and panted to me: "There must be a mistake, but it's too late to rectify it now. They don't belong here. They mixed the halls. These are the old Jewish tellers who were discharged before the strike was called. You know the old story of their chase and how '98 was not a charitable institution; we cannot have any pensioners in our shop, and all that. But our International will fight for them and we'll all stand by them to the end. Better say a few words in English, even if they don't understand you. Please!"

Quietly, one by one, the patriarchs filed in and walked up the aisle and sat in line before the platform with their white caps that looked like a row of sacred lamps without fuel, and their great white beards swayed like a flock of sheep placidly browsing at the foot of a mountain. And everything became very still as an unimagined solemnity passed over the sea under the hall, and all lights and pipes went out, and the tumult and eddies of Italy were once more quelled by the silent wisdom of the forerunners of Jesus.

Then I, who had come with a message of defiance of everything that was not new and young and impudent, I was suddenly taken back to the years of my childhood when I was taught to honor old age even before the marble statues of heroes, and to salute its worn crooked staff in the marching pageant of the people in precedence to the lilacs of the virgins, the roses of the mothers, the laurels of the singers and the wreaths of the athletes and the trophies of the warriors.

And the silent multitude disappeared before my eyes, and I only saw them, the Elders of our race, seated.

Then I forgot the cruel siege, the hunger that waited in the pauses of speech and song, the wide-eyed anguish of the dying day that was bringing the still peace of the Sabbath over an ageless war, and I spoke to them who sat in silence without stirring, without nodding, without approving or condemning, stolid and irremovable and fearless like the ruins of the Forum.

And I thought that they, the eternal fugitives from servitude and the tireless pilgrims to the perfect abode of wisdom, had been sailing at the hard labors of life for six thousand years; that three times they had circled the earth, always starting again patiently after each defeat for the unachievable.

And I thought that none of them had achieved anything save a true knowledge of every path that leads to the cross; and that none of them owned anything save a silver candlestick and a thimble and an old book and the promise of an ever-ending Sabbath of rest at the end of the journey.

So I spoke and I spoke, and I spoke with my mouth and my eyes and my hands and with whatever clamored and ached and glowed in me, and I was not aware of anything save that they were there and that I might be hanged for what I was saying, and how glorious it would be.

And, lo! a great roar rose from the end of the hall, and a fierce light shone upon the immobile white beards like a Spring sunrise on the snows of Soracte.

And, lo! they were no longer the vanquished and the conquered, the beggars at the gate, the sowers of desert lands, the waiters at the table, the old men of peace, but they were the Senate of the World, assembled in the staid time of Judge mankind and steps of its fate.

O Rome, there shall yet be war and song and the whinnying of horses on all the New Highways when the great day comes!

O Paris, there shall be true justice for all men when you sit at their last tribunal.

Their truly is their first attempt. This is truly a remarkable performance, everything considered, and no praise can be quite high enough for Ralston, Nino and his outfit. Their personal effort in the awakening the spirit in a labor organization.

As a result of this venture, the team is placed in the Northwest State Ball elimination tournament, and it is hoped that the victory will be followed by the first award of athletic spirit.

## Borough Park Dreammakers Enter Baseball League

The Borough Park Dreammakers' Branch has entered a team in the fight for the second-half baseball championship. There are more than 5,000 members in this organization and we are glad to welcome them into our fold. The Borough Park manager, John Keltis, has been mainly responsible for this latest athletic conquest, and we expect him our first award of athletic spirit.

# Kapp Discovers Live I. L. G. W. U. on Coast

By Philip Kapp, Sec'y-Treas.  
Dress & Waist Joint Board of N. Y.

When the People's Committee had chosen me to represent the East at the Los Angeles Sanatorium Convention, they had made a great deal possible for me. For not only did I travel to the Coast as the delegate of the People's Committee, but I was also assigned by President Dubinsky to represent him at the dedication ceremonies of the Sanatorium Library which was erected by our International in honor of our former presidents and

business center of the city. The place was in a state of activity. The officers and clerks were busy preparing for an important event which was scheduled to take place on the 6th of July—the dedication of the Sigman-Schlesinger Library.

On the evening of my arrival, I sat in at the Joint Board meeting. Louis Fine, chairman of the Joint Board, who is a trained labor leader, a veteran in the trade union movement, invited me to address the meeting. In detail I addressed the manner in which our International in New York functions, how labor disputes in our industry are adjusted, and finally I spoke of the achievements of the last general strike. The response which my talk received was indicative of their interest in our organization.

I then listened to a report on the week's activities in the Los Angeles local, submitted by Brother Lutzky, the manager of the cloak and dress joint board. This report covered the number of complaints received, disposition of complaints, strikes on hand and other such matter relative to Union activity.

## In Able Hands

The competence with which the various questions were discussed at the meeting made me completely forget that I was 2,900 miles away from home. In fact, had I listened to the proceedings with my eyes shut, I should have without difficulty imagined myself attending a Joint Board meeting at the Dress Joint Board on West 46th Street. I left the meeting, satisfied that the interests of our members in Los Angeles are carefully guarded by the able men who are devoted to the cause of labor.

The cloakmakers who immigrated to Los Angeles from the East and principally from New York are well organized. The dressmakers have a collective agreement and an impartial chairman. I visited the impartial chairman, discussed industrial questions with him and found him to be a person of liberal leanings.

The dressmakers who are, for the greater part, natives of Los Angeles and are newcomers to the Union, are provided with an agreement which, although not completely satisfactory, covers specifically issues such as wages, the 28-hour week and working conditions.

## On to San Francisco

Before leaving Los Angeles for other parts of the Coast (I have still a distance to cover), I want to mention that the education of our members in Los Angeles is not neglected. Wm. Blair, head of the educational department, is constantly in touch with the workers, providing them with literature of



On the Right Vice-President Ross Peschke, Philip Kapp on the Left.

trade unionism and a history of our International.

When the educational department of our Union is active, the indications are that the membership is widespread. Such is the situation in our Los Angeles local. From Los Angeles I proceeded to San Francisco. San Francisco is as different from Los Angeles as only one person can differ from another. In physical aspect, and in the temper of the population, the two cities are on the Coast are wholly unlike. The people are more native than those in Los Angeles in the sense that they and their families have been there for decades and intend to continue there. In Los Angeles, one obtains a feeling that the population is migratory. For this reason the cloakmakers in San Francisco are thoroughly organized. Regardless of the times, the cloakmakers have always had a Union.

The dressmakers, however, whose entry into the Union is of recent date, may rightly boast of a fairly organized union. At this point it will be of interest to contrast the two types of employers in San Francisco, both in the cloakmaking and dressmaking industries.

## Dress Employers Different

The cloak boss is of the usual calibre. The dress manufacturer, however, are mostly either former professionals or business men of other industries who entered dress manufacturing during the boom period as a means of making quick money.

During my stay in San Francisco, I went through the usual routine: I was present at a meeting of the dressmakers' executive board and participated in their discussions. On the day after my arrival, a joint mass meeting of cloak and dressmakers in honor of a representative of the International from New York was called; in this instance, I was, of course, the recipient of the honor.

Here, as in Los Angeles, I also told our members about our organization. I addressed a rather well attended gathering of workers who came to the meeting after they had had their supper and had apparently changed their clothes for this special occasion. They showed avid interest in the affairs of our Union. The workers seemed to be particularly cheerful and I learned that the recently drawn up agreement which guaranteed improved conditions largely contributed to their jovial mood.

## Our Berkeley Students

Of particular interest was my visit to the Workers' Summer

School in Berkeley, which is situated immediately across the bay from San Francisco. Sister Jeanne Matyas, an unusually energetic person, a former member of the old Local 25, now an organizer of the dressmakers, also director of their educational activity, offered her invaluable services to act as my guide during my visit. Her interests being essentially educational, it was quite natural for her to suggest a visit to the school. At the school, I attended a meeting and met the former members of the I. L. G. W. U. I also sat in classes in history, economics and labor problems. To a veteran in the labor movement, to one who has gained his knowledge of labor problems in the field of the labor struggle, the approach of the labor problem study at the school would seem to be too academic and somewhat elementary. I was pleased to observe that most of the students in these classes were members of our Union, whose attendance at the school was made possible by the scholarships given by the International.

I left San Francisco for Portland a bit tired, but with a feeling of gratification that I traveled as a representative of a powerful labor union.

In Portland, Oregon, the cloakmakers are quite well organized. Local No. 70, the cloakmakers' local, had renewed its agreement with the bosses at the time of my arrival. Considering that the local was organized in 1931 and really began to function effectively last year, their achievements are phenomenal. I was truly thrilled to see so many workers, our members, turn out to greet me at the time of my arrival. The most unusual thing about the Cloakmakers' Union, in Portland, is the fact that most cloakmakers are women. In very few cases, such as cutters and so on, men are employed. Women seem to reign supreme, and it was told that the women are excellent workers and devoted Union members.

## Visiting in Portland

The organization in Portland is headed by Brother Mayer, who is a skillful organizer. At the present time he is engaged in organizing two of the larger knit goods mills. With the assistance of Brother Feinberg, who is the general supervisor on the Pacific Coast, there are great expectations of settling these shops in the very near future. Little can be said about the dressmakers because there are no dressmakers made in Portland.

I also attended a meeting of the Portland Central Trades and Labor Council, and I found them rather sympathetic and interested in the activity of our Union. I was told that they were considerably helpful to our members and officials in the past.



Manager Mayer of Local 70, Portland, Ore., With Mr. Kapp on Right and Mrs. Mayer on Left.

I concluded my travels on the Coast with a trip to Seattle. The Cloakmakers' Union there is quite a small organization and effectively organized. Some of the cloakmakers have come from the East, and are steeped in trade unionism.

Although all is well with the cloakmakers, there is quite some friction in the dressmakers' situation. As a result of the Supreme Court decision invalidating the NIRA, the industry was thrown into disorder. Strikes and lockouts became frequent. At this time, I believe Vice-President Rose Perouta is still engaged in conducting several strikes.



LOUIS FINE  
Chairman Los Angeles Joint Board

## A Roving Mandate

Before leaving Seattle, I once again met Brother Feinberg, whose functions on the Coast I have suggested, is one of roving organizer and chief consultant. No sooner does a situation demand his presence than you will find him on the spot diagnosing the industrial ailment, and administering the necessary cure—if you will permit this figure of speech. He seems to be favored by the members on the Coast.

There are approximately 4,000 dressmakers on the Coast who are active and loyal Union members and follow closely the affairs of our Union in New York.

I left Seattle and with B. H. the Coast, with a feeling of thankfulness to the many old, familiar faces which came to greet me when I arrived and see me off when I departed. To these old-time friends and well-wishers, I want to express through these columns my personal gratitude for having made my stay on the Coast enjoyable and profitable.

After two days of tireless journeying I reached the twin cities: St. Paul and Minneapolis. The two cities are quite close to each other; they are about the same distance from each other as Manhattan is from the Bronx. We maintain two separate offices there, although workers residing in Minneapolis are working in St. Paul and vice versa.

Because I reached Minneapolis late on Thursday night, our officers hurriedly arranged a meeting of all their executive boards and shop chairmen. This meeting was held the following day in a hotel in St. Paul.

## Fine Meeting in Minneapolis

It was an exceedingly hot night. I did not expect a response. However, much to my surprise, the hall where the meeting was held was crowded to capacity. It was a colorful and well-attended group of

Vice-President Israel Feinberg, I.L.G.W.U. Coast Head, Mrs. Feinberg in the Background.

labor leaders, Sigman and Schlesinger.

In addition to this, the President had imposed upon me another very pleasant duty—to visit our locals on the Pacific Coast.

## Exciting Opportunity

To have had the opportunity to travel to the Coast was in itself most exciting; but to have traveled in official capacity representing a mighty labor organization that extends its influence throughout the country became a responsible task to which I devoted myself with great zeal. I went to the Coast, then, with the idea of bringing a message to our brothers and sisters in the West; to tell them of our activities in New York. I am of the firm belief that the contact we establish with the workers on the Coast, the views we exchange with them while there, even though it be for a brief period, are of far-reaching importance and ultimate advantage to our Union.

I don't want to convey the impression that my trip to the Pacific Coast consisted of all study and no play. Indeed, I have taken in as many side shows and enjoyed as much of the physical splendor of our country as time permitted. I must confess that to tell of all the interesting things that I saw constitutes a great temptation. For obvious reasons this cannot be done through the columns of "Justice." Here I shall report in a rather sketchy way of my experiences, observations and impressions while visiting our various locals on the West Coast.

## Part of Our Union

On July 1, I reached Los Angeles where a delegation of our Union awaited me. I was given a rousing welcome. Although this welcome was extended to me, I felt that essentially it was an expression of warmth and loyalty to our International. I was no longer I as an individual, but an organic part of our Union—our Union. I was oriented to the headquarters of the Union, which are situated in the

18 I.L.G.W.U. Members Attending Workers' Summer School at University of California, Berkeley, Cal., Across the Golden Gate Bay.

# Justice for the Laborer in Arizona

FROM FAR AND NEAR HERE AND ABROAD

## Call for First Automobile Workers' Convention Issued

F. J. Dillon, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, by direction of President William Green of that organization, made public the call for the first constitutional convention of the United Automobile Workers of America which will open at 24 in the Hotel Fort Gay, Detroit.

Mr. Dillon, who in addition to being general organizer of the American Federation of Labor is chairman of the National Council of United Automobile Workers, announced that William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will attend the convention for the purpose of presenting to the delegates a charter recommending the automobile workers their rights, duties and responsibilities as an international union affiliated with the A. F. of L.

"This convention," Mr. Dillon added, "will undoubtedly constitute the most important gathering yet assembled of automobile workers. It will be historic because it will mark the inauguration of a great international union dedicated to the task of service and advancing the interests of the thousands of men and women employed in one of America's great industries."

It was announced that the Detroit office of the Workers' Education Bureau of America is arranging a series of evening meetings for the benefit of delegates and visitors which will be addressed by outstanding educators, statesmen and labor leaders.

## A. C. W. of A. Affiliate With Int'l Clothing Workers' Federation

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which has maintained friendly relations with the International Clothing Workers' Federation since 1919 and has sent on several occasions fraternal delegates to its conventions, has now joined the latter body.

This act completes the affiliation of all the large United States organizations with the I.C.W.F. The International League of American Workers has enabled the American unions, which is already affiliated, the newly affiliated Union, with 150,000 members, is one of the two strongest Unions in the International. The affiliation of the American unions has enabled the International to make up completely for the loss of members caused by the compulsory withdrawal of the German and Austrian organizations.

Workers. Their enthusiasm was an inspiration, and it was especially because of this that I once again workers' Union, which is already affiliated, the newly affiliated Union, with 150,000 members, is one of the two strongest Unions in the International. The affiliation of the American unions has enabled the International to make up completely for the loss of members caused by the compulsory withdrawal of the German and Austrian organizations.

Our Unions in the twin cities are well organized, thanks to the skill and devotion of Brother Gies who is the organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. In fact, both offices are together, and each collects dues for the Amalgamated and the International; and I am assured that the twins do not differ in their attitude on the strike.

During the month of July, three cloak shops had gone on strike, two of which had been settled and

## 135,000 New York City School Children Suffer Lack of Adequate Food

The annual report of the Division of Handicapped Children of the Board of Education declares that at least 135,000 children in New York City's elementary schools are too weak and undernourished to profit by attendance in regular classes. The undernourishment has been increasing constantly during the five years' business depression characterized by employers refusing to employ workers, many of whom are parents whose ability to provide for their families depends on wages. This lack of employment was mentioned in the report which listed 181 per cent of all elementary school pupils as serious malnourished and found financial distress, want and worry in their homes "gradually incapacitating children for regular and profitable school attendance."

The report issued a warning that the complete toll protracted undernourishment, with its threat of tuberculosis and other illnesses, would not be known until later.

A comprehensive emergency program for rehabilitation of handicapped pupils is being planned for use in case of near-starvation and illness was recommended by the report, with special emphasis on the establishment of open-air classes in every school and two in schools in congested districts.

## Hosiery Workers Win Three Wage Strikes

Officials of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in Philadelphia announced three victories for union labor wage conditions.

In Port Wayne, Ind., representatives of the Federation reached an agreement with the Wayne Knitwear Company whereby the strikers return to their jobs pending the holding of an election under the direction of the National Labor Relations Board to choose representatives for collective bargaining. The company is committed to the election policy.

In Philadelphia officials of the Lucille Hosiery Mill, which employees had been on strike for 10 days, signed a union agreement with the Federation covering the firm's 350 employees.

In Mount Holly, N. J., the Harty Knit Hosiery Mill, whose 44 employees had been on strike for five weeks against wage chiseling and for a union agreement, consented to submit the dispute to arbitration.

The third shop was in the process of negotiation.

With my departure from the Twin Cities I had reached my journey's end. I was bound for home. As I reflected upon my experiences in the important struggle, I visited, I realized that the "International penetration into every nook of the country, where workers are employed in making garments and wherever the influence of our labor national had made itself felt, the lot of the workers had improved significantly.

From my own experience, I can say with authority that to the thousands of dressmakers and cloak makers in the Pacific Coast the International represents a symbol of hope for a better and happier day.

## 220 Collective Farms Set Up In Yucatan

About 220 communal land organizations, or ejidos, have already been organized in Yucatan by the Mexican government, according to the head of the Agricultural Credit Bank, a branch of the National Credit Bank, established to help agrarians and provide funds for the ejidos. Of this number about 160 produce henequen or sisal, and 60 have been established from land taken by the government from the big estates, or haciendas. This government is forcing owners to rent their machinery to the cooperatives formed from their tenants. Where the owner refuses, the government assumes control over the machinery and turns it over to the cooperative. This aspect of the agrarian program is new and has been initiated only since Cardenas has been president of Mexico. Formerly land division meant, in effect, henequen plantations. Now were workers living on these plantations entitled to the land that was taken to form ejidos. Until the recent agrarian law, only 12 of the 13 villages were entitled to ejidos.

Cardenas has amplified the agrarian program and seems to be pushing it. He has reformed the agrarian laws to include in the category of those entitled to land the workers on the haciendas, or the "peones acasillados." When the program of dividing the land of the large haciendas was first started, it frequently met with opposition from the owners, acasillados, who felt that the land was taken to form an ejido with the people from the villages, those on the hacienda found themselves with very little work. This is the social aspect of the program often worked against the interests of some of the poorest workers.

The new program involves establishing collectives through the aid of the National Agricultural Credit Bank. In Yucatan, the government is taking over developed plantations and turning them over to the workers as ejidos. Formerly, no ejidos were formed with products that required an international market. The experiment in Yucatan is noteworthy in another respect: A newly formed henequen plantation yields an income only seven per cent. This difficulty the government is avoiding by taking over plantations that are ready for cutting.

The National Agricultural Credit Bank has allotted in Yucatan about \$100,000, of which \$400,000 will be used to establish henequen collectives and the other \$300,000 for different products, mainly corn.

## Giant Medical Relief Project Under Way In Los Angeles

The 400,000 persons on relief in Los Angeles county have begun to feel the results of a giant medical relief project, manned by over 4,000 physicians, surgeons, dentists, nurses, druggists and osteopaths. Medical care is free to persons on relief, the professional men being paid by SERRA, at rates which, while below those commanded in private practice, have thus far proven to be satisfactory to hard-pressed medical men.

Case inspectors give ailing clients medical regulations, similar to vouchers handed out for groceries, rent and other commodities. Care is supplied by the district SERRA medical attaché, who issues drug orders, hospitalization orders, or other treatment which the case may require. This project includes new eyeglasses in replacement of pairs broken and glasses for those with failing eyesight. Special food for undernourished children is also issued by the SERRA medical project.

Medical attention is available to all unemployed or indigent persons, regardless of whether or not they are already on the rolls of the general home relief projects.

Dr. Louis Boeschaff, in charge of the medical program, said that the SERRA doctors will extend their services to include minor surgery, but that operations of a more serious nature will be referred to the County Hospital. Dental service will include all work except the manufacture of false teeth. Expectant mothers will receive prenatal service, and will be given a kit of medical and surgical supplies one month before the child's birth should the mother wish to be delivered in a hospital, she will be sent to the Los Angeles General Hospital; otherwise, a doctor and nurse will attend her in her home. Case investigators will be generally assisted by nurses trained in public health service.

While the Los Angeles project is still too new to be judged, it is a profound interest because Los Angeles is one of the first cities to begin expenditure of the funds recently allotted by the Federal Government for socialized medical relief projects.

## W. C. Dressmakers' Branch Meets Aug. 19

A meeting of the Dressmakers' Progressive Branch 121, Workmen's Circle, will be held on Monday, August 19, right after the job, in the Council Room of the Joint Board, 211 West 12th Street. All members of the Branch and friends of the Workmen's Circle are invited to attend.

## British Jobless Miners In Hopeless Condition

The British Government has resorted to drastic measures to relieve the terrible suffering and hopelessness which have long afflicted thousands of jobless coal miners in the north of England and the south of Wales, according to the report of F. M. Stewart, appointed by the government to survey these unfortunate regions where 24.6 per cent of the workers are unemployed compared with an average of only 15.5 per cent for the entire country. Coal miners in these areas have been heavily hit by the falling off in coal exports which shrank from 67,000,000 tons in 1929 to 42,600,000 in 1934.

## Anton Hueber, Founder of Austrian Labor Movement

At the age of seventy-four, Anton Hueber, the founder and leader of the free Trade Union Movement of Austria, died in Vienna on the 9th of July. His death means the loss of a very striking international personality to the trade union movement. Anton Hueber had a large share in the formation of the International Federation of Trade Unions and played an important part in the international sphere, where he was respected not only as a clever man and fearless fighter, but also as a sincere and helpful colleague. He was for years on the Executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions and was among the first to take part in the reconstruction of the IFTU immediately after the war. Anton Hueber also did good work on the governing body of the International Labor Office.

The Austrian comrades, whose underground work is today inspired by the same spirit, lose in him the man who laid the foundation for the free trade union movement in Austria. He brought the movement, which numbered 46,000 members when his activities started, to a membership of 445,000 in 1907, raised the organization through all the difficulties arising from different nationalities under the old Austrian Empire and led the free trade union movement unharmed through the world war. When the war ended, Anton Hueber, under the Austrian Republic, helped to develop the Austrian National Trade Union Centre, which became a mighty organization of 750,000 members, supplied with all the social and economic institutions that a labor movement requires today and regarded as a model within the International. In 1930 Hueber retired from his position as president of the National Centre, on account of age and ill-health, but he remained its honorary president.

It was a terrible blow to him to see his life work destroyed by fascism in February, 1934, and this certainly helped to undermine his physical powers of resistance and bring about his early death. Nevertheless, it may have been a comfort to him to be able to see for himself how the spirit of trade unionism lives on, in spite of all persecution, and how the men whom he led through so many struggles are still fighting bravely and are now laying the foundations for an early resurrection of Anton Hueber's work.



English Garment Workers' Union Uses Advertising Truck Methods To Convert Non-Members.

# Labor at the Play

By Irvin Seward

"Personal Appearance" by Lawrence Riley  
Henry Miller's "Personal Appearance" at the Metropolitan

making had put "Personal Appearance" deserves the personal appearance of every theater-goer both here and there for light dramatic fare. It is both a comedy capitalizing the manner of the movie industry, an intimate "Once in a Lifetime" if you wish. Carole Aronoff, picture luminary and wife of Benjamin Z. Finkberg, president of Superior Pictures, Inc., is itself in a series of personal appearances. We see her first at the Grand Theatre in Scranton, Pa., on an evening in October, during the showing of the film, "The Lady." The following afternoon she came to rest in the living-room of the Struthers' home between Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. When Mr. Struthers' Royce breaks down. The rest is a rollicking incident from a star's scrapbook.

Had it bludgily running a good show for the Impresario, Mr. Struthers, when Carole Aronoff cradles on the scene. She immediately takes a fancy to the young man and consequently perceives in him unmistakable signs of mechanical genius, which makes his immediate presence in Hollywood imperative. Of course, he must go as her guest. The only obstacle to carrying out her plan is that the lady is her own "Struthers" daughter, Joyce. But Carole Aronoff is incurable and is on the point of abducting Joyce's easel. She might when she is outmaneuvered by her own picture, where her heart has been touched by Joyce's simplicity and the pitifulness of her plight.

Miss Gladys George's incredibly well-stillized performance. As Antoine Perry's and Brock Pemberton's direction makes the play. Otto Hiltel is warmly human as Carole Aronoff's alternately harassed and amused press representative who turns the trick in the end.

## The White Man's Burden "Java Head"

At The Cameo

"Java Head," adapted from the novel by Joseph Hergesheimer, is one more assertion of the hallowed superiority of the white man's values, especially those of the English middle-class, though this illusion is not at all certain, whether the author originally intended it or not. Nevertheless, no British production is free of its aura of chauvinism.

Romantic and Impetuous Gertrude Ambrose, steps into old British ways with a lotus blossom on board. Middle-class English respectability is profoundly offended by Gertrude's selection of an exotic wife, and the most curious thing is that her choice has not been exactly the wisest. The smug English sense exercises a sobering effect on her energies and he realizes that he has made a mistake, more so, as he finds himself drawn to regret and lone-suffering Nettie Voller, her childhood sweetheart, poor Toot. Yet, the Chinese wife, is ultimately found to be a more intelligent and masterly guide than the English couple. God save the King.

Despite the occasionally blurred "photography" and the fact that the film is somewhat tedious to record very well. "Java Head" is an interesting picture. Period and characterization are of a laudable authority. Anna May Wong is made a mistake, more so, as he finds himself drawn to regret and lone-suffering Nettie Voller, her childhood sweetheart, poor Toot. Yet, the Chinese wife, is ultimately found to be a more intelligent and masterly guide than the English couple. God save the King.

which he essays. The acting is generally forthright, good English, even some that deludes in spontaneity and imagination.

## Two Plays "Not for Children" and "Between Two Worlds"

By Elmer Rice  
Howard McCann

"Not for Children," a play in three acts, was destined for Broadway season when Mr. Rice's hysterical onslaught on the critics made its immediate production seem inadvisable. It now appears in printed form for the first time. Whatever Mr. Rice's ability to handle a dramatic situation, he is not nearly half as competent for intellectual exercise. "Not for Children" suffers horribly from this prostration. Undoubtedly Mr. Rice set out to write the play of the age and landed ignominiously in the bog of phreatic excess.

To begin with, "Not for Children" is an intensely confused piece. Nine scenes which one could think of as a good deal of the garbled form is borrowed from James Joyce's ingenious "Ulysses," can one condense the boisterous chaos of "Ulysses" into an essay of several human pairs in search of personal happiness. The elements of Mr. Rice's intellectual approach are notably satiric, emotion and poetry.

At the same time, it is a vulgar, a vulgar, and a vulgar of its kind. What Mr. Rice satirizes in this piece has no making but of receding and uncomfortable his author's confession of the novel. When Mr. Rice, unlike Groucho Marx, begins to philosophize on beds, we are too near the final episode of "Ulysses" to regard Mr. Rice's mission as a success.

One could also write a very exciting essay on Mr. Rice and Mr. Joyce. For obviously Mr. Rice has tried to do for the drama what Mr. Joyce has so successfully accomplished for the novel. When Mr. Rice, unlike Groucho Marx, begins to philosophize on beds, we are too near the final episode of "Ulysses" to regard Mr. Rice's mission as a success.

When Providence sings, "Every time I hit the pillow, I am waked out of the pillows. . . and that is why they can't wait, can't wait, can't wait, can't wait, 'til they get to bed," we are strongly reminded of another prudent Penselso, Mollie Bloom, and her famous famous monologue of flesh and earth, as well as the original.

"Ulysses" comprehends a civilization. Ambrose, in "Not for Children," is Stephen Dedalus' counterpart. Theora, who is the central figure of the play, is an allusion. Ambrose is forever talking about religion." Compare Stephen's preoccupation with religion and theology, and finally, Ambrose's "I talk about something else," to which Theora responds, "that is there Theora we haven't talked about!" Indeed everything. But with apologies to Mr. Rice, very badly.

"Between Two Worlds," the last of Mr. Rice's plays to be seen on Broadway, is a more typical of his work. At his best, Elmer Rice is a writer of the future, as an American society actor who is momentarily fascinated by his tractor-like maleness.

## A Group of Workers of Max Rick's Shop at Their Shop Near Chicago

## Belt Workers, Local 40, Win New Pact and New Terms

The agreement in force between the Belt Makers' Union and the Ladies' Belt Manufacturers of the Cutting-Up Group expired June 28, 1935. Immediately, Local 40 started negotiations with the Cutting-Up Group of Women's Belt Association for a collective agreement, and Vice-President Greenberg was appointed by the I.L.G.W.U. in charge of negotiations for the belt makers.

The conference committee included Greenberg, Elias Liberman, union counsel, Henry Sherman, manager, Dick Ellen and Harry Leval, executive board members. The conference lasted five weeks. At the last conference, the committee representing the Union and the employers' association agreed to submit to their respective boards and to their membership the following agreement on wages and hours:

A decrease in hours from 40 to 37½ an increase in wages of 12 per cent, earning up to 53 per cent, and a 10 per cent, increase in 52 per cent, and over. The executive board and the membership of the Cutting-Up Group of the Women's Belt Association agreed to the agreement. The executive board of the Belt Makers' Union approved the new conditions, and submitted them for ratification to the membership at a meeting held Monday, August 14, at the Reed School, where they were approved.

The Belt Makers' Union also had a conference with the Men's Belt Association in reference to the renewal of a collective agreement. Vice-President Greenberg, head of the conference committee, presented the following demands to the Men's Belt Association:

## In the Men's Branch

A 35-hour week, where a 40-hour week was provided, an increase in wages of 20 per cent, and seven legal holidays with pay. The committee representing the association agreed to present the demands to its members and to bring back an answer. The Men's Belt Association had a meeting, but instead of coming back to confer, sent the Union a letter to the effect that it would not consider its terms. The Union's answer was to order a stoppage in the industry until they see that the association would be ready to consider the Union's demands as a basis for further negotiations.

The stoppage lasted a day and a half and was followed by a lock-out on the part of the association. The Union immediately decided a general strike because of the Association's refusal to consider the Union's willingness to negotiate a collective agreement. At the present writing, the workers of the men's belt shops are on a job action and will carry on their strike until their demands are met.

A strike in the men's belt factories of St. Paul, Minn., in Newark, N. J., is also in progress, where the workers are battling for union conditions.

## Your Cooperation, Please!

There never was a time when the Union Health Center needed the cooperation of every man and woman in the I.L.G.W.U., more than it does now. It is seventeen years since this institution moved into its four-story building at 131 East 17th Street. For seventeen years our members were directed to go to our present quarters. For seventeen years all our publicity has been in the Union halls, in the labor press, had the address of our new building on East 17th Street. Our members got to know the road and location of their Union Health Center. As one of the members said the other day: "I could find this place in the dark, without looking for the street number!"

Now, however, we are confronted with the task of "spreading the news" that after October 15 the Union Health Center will move to new and larger quarters. Our new home is located at 275 Seventh Avenue; that we are to occupy the entire 25th floor; that the new quarters will enable the Union Health Center to increase and improve its services to our members and their families. This task is not as easy as it may sound. We are, therefore, calling upon all our leaders, active and passive, and agents and all others interested and willing to help, to respond to our call for action. There will be a hundred and one jobs to do. Members, lend a hand. Give us the best possible advice. Give us judgment and your time as to how best to let our members know of the above facts. Your cooperation, please. We need it!

## Committee Approves Plan

The Union Health Center Committee, under the chairmanship of Vice-President Joseph M. Jones, met on Tuesday, August 13, and approved the plans submitted by Dr. George M. Price, director of the Union Health Center. The tentative layout included the following departments:

Men's Branch: Room No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

In addition, there will, of course, be consultation rooms, central waiting rooms, etc. Seventy-two windows provide light and air in all the new quarters. The Union Health Center Committee of the International has also authorized the Director to add to our present equipment if and when the need arises. It is necessary, Chairman Voller, to bring to the attention of the Union Health Center the people of

the I.L.G.W.U. institutions. This case should be done.

**Sol Polakoff**  
In the month of Sol Polakoff, the Union Health Center has lost one of its loyal and devoted friends. Ever since the organization of this institution, Polakoff was one of its strong supporters. He saw the need for it and had faith in the work it is doing for our members. He himself was a patient here for many years. It was only a few days before his death that he expressed a real interest in the fact that the Union Health Center had outgrown its present building. He even ventured to suggest plans for the "Grand Opening" of the institution, and he said he would not be there to participate. We shall miss him and mourn the loss of a true friend.

And so, once again death has taken one of the old builders of the Union Health Center. We shall miss the strike of 1909. I was then, general organizer of the International and in that capacity I had the opportunity to get to know him well. Together we participated in all the great strikes of those days. My respect for him grew with the years. I respected him for his silence. He seldom complained—though he had enough cause for complaining. Only when his heart was too full for silence would he come to see me—for nothing else, he used to say, "than the opportunity to talk of old times and of the early struggles of our international." I saw him just before his death. He was frightened, but he did not expect to go so soon. Neither did I. He has joined the ranks of the great workers who have contributed so much to the building of the magnificent structure known as the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. His spirit leads us to carry on.

## 55th A. F. of L. Meet Will Be in Atlantic City

The 55th-61st convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was announced by the Executive Council of the organization, will be held in Atlantic City, Atlantic City, N. J., beginning Monday, October 7, 1935.

Official notices were forwarded to all affiliated national and international unions, State Federations, the central bodies and Federal locals.

## Anna Maran Dux Mourned by Workers

With heads bowed in sorrow, we express our great grief over the loss of our sister, Anna Maran Dux, a loyal co-worker in our struggle for better living conditions for many years past, she has left behind her the indelible memory of an idealist in the cause of the dressmakers and of the whole labor movement.

We extend our deepest sympathy to her husband, old mother and young children. And we pledge solemnly to continue the struggle for a better world and for a full measure of justice for all.

Her death is a great loss to the labor movement. The struggle which inspired our Sister Anna Maran Dux throughout her life.

Committee of Rosen & Biskamp  
Perlmutter, Goldstein, Lichtenberg,  
Berman, Jacobs, Lohrman.

"JUSTICE" wants to thank the many who have written the letters and ideas. Keep up the good work. "JUSTICE" is your paper. Keep it bright and shining with news from the shop.







# ...EDITORIAL NOTES...

## "Returned Because Not Fair to Labor"

From Kansas City, Mo., comes the vitalizing news that the local Chamber of Commerce, a notorious anti-labor aggregation of employers, is flooding the country with pleas on behalf of the Stern-Slegman-Prins firm, which operates the only non-union cloak factory in that city.

The Kansas City Joint Board of the I.L.G.W.U., time and again thwarted by the Stern-Slegman-Prins firm in its efforts to unionize their factory and to raise labor terms within it to a level of uniformity with other Middle-western cloak producers, has recently put that firm's much publicized product, the "Betty Ross" coat, on organized labor's unfair list. The Kansas City Union has deemed it quite proper to apprise the mass of buyers of women's garments, a great many of whom are wives and daughters of trade unionists, of that firm's attitude to organized labor.

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American Labor, still slowly emerging from the current depression, cannot afford to ignore the numerous signs indicating grave danger of another war.

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